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FM10-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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QUARTERMASTER SERVICE IN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • NOVEMBER 1947

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FM 10-10

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QUARTERMASTER
SERVICE
IN THEATER
OF OPERATIONS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • NOVEMBER 1947

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SECTION I

QUARTERMASTER ORGANIZATION

1. ORGANIZATION OF THEATER OF OPERATIONS. a. **Territorial organization.** (1) A theater of operations is organized (see FM 100-10) to meet the needs of the forces assigned to the theater, to enable them to carry out their missions. For decentralization of control, it is divided normally into a communications zone, which contains the area required for the administration of the theater as a whole, and a combat zone, which contains the area required for ground combat operations and for immediate administration of the forces operating therein (see fig. 1). Where a theater of operations is of limited usable area, such as ocean areas or an isolated continental area, territorial subdivision may not be feasible. In such a situation, a service command or a services of supply organization, having responsibility for service but not for territory, will be substituted for the communications zone organization.

(2) Organization of the communications zone is adapted to the peculiarities of the theater. In an assault which develops into an extensive continental operation, necessary service units may initially be under the command of appropriate combat commands. As operations progress and the army area

increases in depth, an advance section will be organized to relieve the army of base operations and to provide service support for the army. As the offensive progresses, the advance section moves forward to support the combat troops. The area and installations relinquished are organized into base section organizations. If the communications zone is very deep, an intermediate section may be organized. If the zone is very wide, two or more base, intermediate, or advance sections may be organized in order to secure centralized control and decentralized operation. Each section has its own commander subordinate to the communications zone commander who in turn is subordinate to the theater commander. Each commander is advised on quartermaster operations by his quartermaster, who also supervises the quartermaster service for the command.

(3) If the combat zone is divided among two or more armies, the quartermaster service in each army area is under the direction of the army quartermaster. If armies are organized into an army group, the army group quartermaster coordinates the quartermaster service of the armies (see par. 6).

(4) In ocean areas, administrative establishments may be dispersed over the area as conditions require. Within ocean areas, island commands are organized to effect the supply, evacuation, and maintenance functions normally performed by the communications zone found on a continental area. Several island commands may be combined into subarea commands. The interrelation of the island command quartermasters, the subarea quartermasters, and the communications zone quartermaster is similar to

that of the army quartermaster, the army group quartermasters, and the chief quartermaster, but their mission is the establishment and maintenance of supply bases rather than the close support of combat operations. When subarea commands are established, the quartermaster staff officer on the commander's staff advises the commander and supervises the quartermaster service.

b. **Supply organization.** Control over the system of supply is decentralized by the theater of operations headquarters. The theater commander, assisted by his G-4 and staff officers representing the technical services, formulates general plans for the organization and administration of the supply system. These plans are promulgated in the form of general or specific directives and letters of instructions to subordinate commands. In this manner, supply operations are decentralized to the commanders of the field forces and to the communications zone (or services of supply) commanders. These subordinate commanders develop the general directives of the theater commander into an operating procedure. The communications zone commander acts as the agent of the theater commander for the wholesale supply of all items (except air forces technical supplies and equipment) to army theater air forces, theater troops, communications zone installations, and such allied civil and other organizations as may be designated. He is also responsible for the retail supply of all items to troops under his command and to such other units in his area as may be designated. The field forces commander receives wholesale supplies from the com-

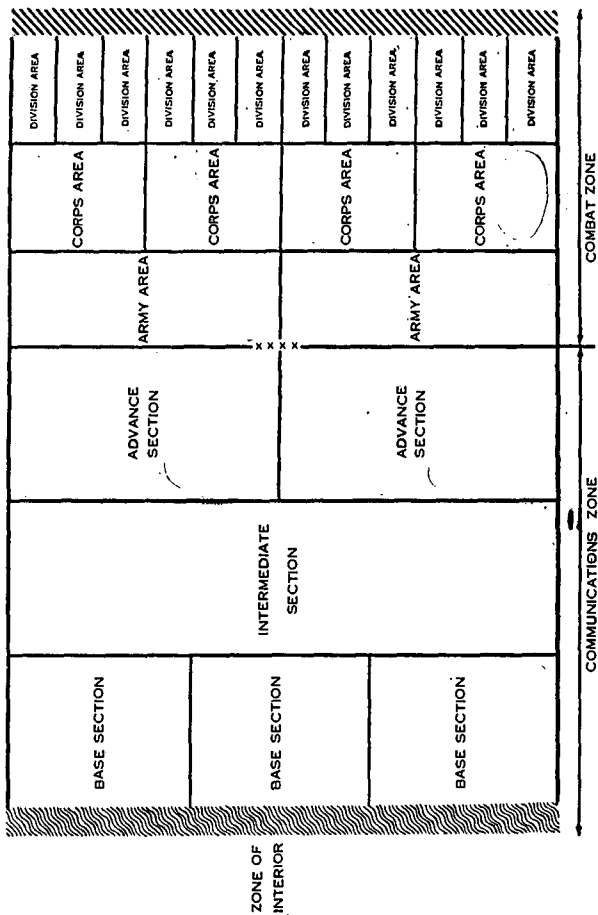


Figure 1. Territorial organization of theater of operations (hypothetical).

munications zone and effects retail distribution to subordinate elements of his command. By arrangement with the air force commander he makes wholesale or retail distribution of all common items to air force units in his area. Thus, even though the organization for supply in a theater of operations emphasizes decentralization of activity, the operations of one agency are so closely dependent on the activity of the other that success or failure of the entire supply operation depends solely on the cooperation of all echelons and the coordination of all supply missions.

2. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE. a. **Organization.** To meet the responsibilities of the Quartermaster Corps, the quartermaster service functions at every echelon of command. The general plan for the service is formulated at theater headquarters, and operations are decentralized to the armies, task forces, and communications zone. Each commander (division and higher) names a quartermaster staff officer on his staff to advise him on quartermaster activities and to have operational command of the quartermaster service. In divisions, quartermaster service is provided by organic divisional units (see par. 30). In commands larger than divisions, the quartermaster service normally consists of the following:

(1) *Quartermaster of the command and his assistants on special staff.* The duties of the quartermaster and his office are listed in paragraphs 3 through 10.

(2) *Operating overhead.* The operating overhead controls the field operations of the service. It usually

consists of quartermaster group or battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments (see par. 33).

(3) *Operating troops.* Operating troops consist of quartermaster nondivisional units attached or assigned to the command (see pars. 32 through 39). The number and type of units depend upon the size and mission of the command.

b. Functions. In a theater of operations, the principal functions of the Quartermaster Corps are:

(1) *Quartermaster supply.* Quartermaster supply embraces the receipt, procurement, storage, and issue of supplies which are furnished to United States forces and to other authorized personnel.

(2) *Quartermaster service.* Quartermaster service embraces the collection and evacuation of salvage, captured matériel, and surplus supplies and equipment (transportation of such matériel to the rear areas is a function of the Transportation Corps); animal transportation; labor; petroleum testing; remount; laundry; mobile bath; bakery; refrigeration (excepting those refrigeration activities that are a responsibility of the Corps of Engineers); sales stores; purchase and contract (even in headquarters having a general purchasing agent, the quartermaster will have local procurement responsibility as indicated in par. 26), maintenance and repair of quartermaster items of issue; operation of gardens and farms, baggage warehouses and personal effects depots, and training installations and centers; and graves registration service.

c. Classes of supplies. Supplies which have similar characteristics are grouped into several classes as described in FM 100-10. Quartermaster supplies fall into the following classes:

(1) Class I supplies consist of those articles, such as rations and forage, which are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate, irrespective of combat operations or terrain, and which do not ordinarily necessitate special adaptation. These supplies are issued to army units automatically without requisitions (see par. 15).

(2) Class II supplies are articles, such as clothing and individual equipment, which are issued according to allowances fixed by Tables of Equipment, Tables of Allowances, and Tables of Basic Allowances (see par. 16).

(3) Class III supplies are fuels and lubricants for all purposes, including gasoline for field artillery liaison airplanes, all vehicles, Diesel oil, fuel oil, and solid fuels for space heating (see par. 17).

(4) Class III (A) supplies include fuels and lubricants for United States Air Force aircraft. This class of supplies is not supplied by the Quartermaster Corps, but the army quartermaster may be responsible for the delivery of Class III (A) supplies from the communications zone to air force units operating in army areas.

(5) Class IV supplies are items for which allowances are not prescribed, which require special measures of control, or which are not otherwise classified. When shortages of particular class II items exist, they may be reclassified as class IV by appropriate commanders in order to control their issue (see par. 16).

3. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER. a. General. The chief quartermaster performs the normal duties of a member of the special staff (see FM 101-5) and serves as chief of quartermaster service for the theater. In the

performance of his duties, he has the following responsibilities:

(1) To provide information and technical advice to the theater commander and his staffs, keeping them informed as to the condition, capabilities, and requirements of the quartermaster service in the theater.

(2) To develop the decisions of the commander into plans for quartermaster operations and to prepare the necessary directives to translate these plans into action.

(3) To formulate and recommend a general plan of operation (including training policies) for the quartermaster service of the theater.

(4) To develop administrative procedure for proper control of the elements of quartermaster service.

(5) To supervise the technical operation of the quartermaster service as a whole, coordinating and inspecting all units and activities of the Quartermaster Corps in subordinate commands.

(6) To estimate theater requirements for quartermaster supplies, equipment, personnel, units, and installations, based on estimates, requisitions, and plans submitted by communications zone, base, and field force quartermasters.

(7) To request all quartermaster supplies for the theater and to supervise the distribution of these supplies.

(8) To request sufficient quartermaster nondivisional units for the entire theater and to allot the units received in proportion to the needs of communications zone and of task forces, armies, or army groups.

(9) To establish policies pertaining to all quartermaster salvaged and captured enemy matériel.

(10) To develop special equipment and supplies to meet requirements peculiar to the theater.

(11) To direct the evacuation of surplus supplies and to redeploy quartermaster units to the zone of interior or to other theaters when the theater becomes inactive.

(12) To establish and maintain in the theater stock levels for all quartermaster supplies in accordance with the needs of the theater.

(13) To reequip with quartermaster items all troops being redeployed to another theater.

b. Organization of office of chief quartermaster. The office of the chief quartermaster usually comprises the following divisions* (see fig. 2): administrative, personnel, procurement, plans and training, subsistence, supply, fuels and lubricants, storage and distribution, graves registration, and field service. Each of the divisions is under the administration of a staff technical specialist. Any of the divisions may be subdivided or other divisions added if necessary.

c. Functions of office of chief quartermaster. (1) *Administrative division.* The functions of the administrative division are to —

(a) Edit and publish all numbered memorandums, circulars, and other documents of the office of the chief quartermaster.

(b) Act as accounting consultant for the chief quartermaster on matters pertaining to personnel and installations.

(c) Develop policies for the agricultural use of land.

(d) Maintain a technical library and a historical

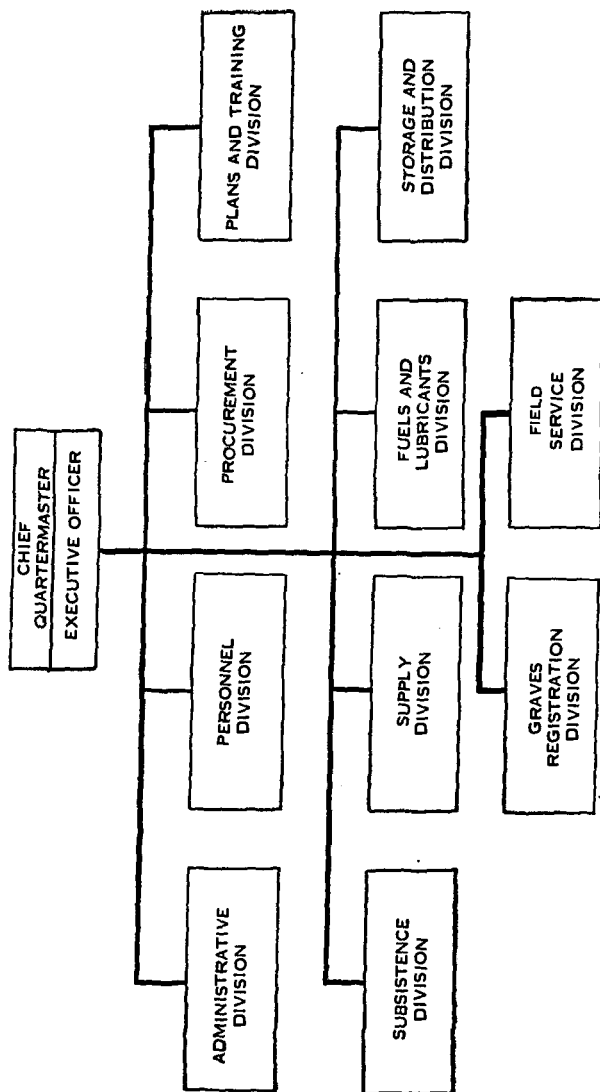


Figure 2. Suggested organization of office of chief quartermaster.

record of activities of quartermaster service in the theater.

(e) Maintain the office central file and message center.

(f) Be responsible for security of the office.

(2) *Personnel division.* The functions of the personnel division are to —

(a) Procure, assign, and process military and civilian personnel in the office of the chief quartermaster.

(b) Coordinate with sections of communications zone on assignments, administration, and control of all quartermaster casualties other than office of chief quartermaster personnel.

(c) Process all matters pertaining to appointment, promotion, and classification of all quartermaster officers.

(d) Secure sufficient nondivisional quartermaster units for the entire theater and allot the units received in proportion to the needs of communications zone task forces, armies, or army groups.

(3) *Procurement division.* The functions of the procurement division are to —

(a) Determine, by close liaison with the General Procurement Board (see par. 24), items of supply which can be procured from local sources.

(b) Coordinate local procurement quantities with the supply division so that the supply division may be kept informed of all local procurement and may subtract such procurements from total requirements for shipment from the zone of interior.

(c) Arrange for the procurement of supplies from local sources and follow up requisitions through production and delivery.

(d) Prepare all reports on the status of supplies procured in the theater and furnish copies of such reports to the supply division.

(4) *Plans and training division.* The functions of the plans and training division are to —

(a) Plan for operational activities.

(b) Conduct liaison between allied and American forces on matters pertaining to future planning.

(c) Conduct special studies as directed by the chief quartermaster.

(d) Coordinate all planning activities pertaining to operations in the theater.

(e) Prepare and coordinate reports involving more than one division.

(f) Prepare and disseminate statistical, logistical, and current operating data of interest to the quartermaster service.

(g) Prepare training programs for the technical training of quartermaster officers and quartermaster units.

(h) Supervise the training of personnel assigned to the office of chief quartermaster.

(i) Study operations and functions of all quartermaster units and recommend necessary changes in Tables of Organization and Equipment to meet current conditions.

(j) Maintain the central map room.

(5) *Subsistence division.* The functions of the subsistence division are to —

(a) Secure by requisition all class I supplies from the zone of interior and from local sources through the procurement division.

(b) Maintain balanced stocks of class I supplies in

depots in accordance with prescribed levels and recommend to storage and distribution division the distribution of class I supplies to accomplish this purpose.

(c) Supervise and assist in efficient use of class I supplies, including preparation of menus and the formulation of mess policies.

(d) Develop specifications for items to be procured locally.

(6) *Supply division.* The functions of the supply division are to —

(a) Estimate requirements for all quartermaster supplies from information available in the office of the chief quartermaster and that received from other quartermaster echelons in the theater; make requisitions from the zone of interior and from local sources through the procurement division; and recommend replacement factors on class II and IV supplies.

(b) Determine items that are critical or in short supply, to initiate action to replenish stocks, and to recommend to G-4 the distribution to be made of supplies on hand.

(c) Maintain balanced stock of class II and class IV supplies and act as accounting consultant for the chief quartermaster on all theater requirements for quartermaster supplies.

(d) Recommend distribution of incoming class II and class IV supplies to storage and distribution division.

(e) Requisition sales store items from the zone of interior or to request procurement through the procurement division from local sources.

(f) Maintain level of used clothing for reissue (including issues to prisoners of war).

(7) *Fuels and lubricants division.* The functions of the fuels and lubricants division are to —

(a) Secure by requisition all class III supplies (including solid fuels) from the zone of interior and, through the procurement division, from local sources.

(b) Furnish technical advice and establish priorities and schedules for the flow of supplies into Class III depots.

(c) Prepare data for the supply and consumption of class III items, recommend plans for supply and handling, and coordinate the responsibilities of all other services in this connection.

(8) *Storage and distribution division.* The functions of the storage and distribution division are to —

(a) Furnish technical information and guidance for the operation of quartermaster depots and quartermaster sections of general depots.

(b) Requisition and distribute warehouse equipment to all depots.

(c) Formulate plans for the receipt, storage, and issue of class I, class II, and class IV supplies at depots.

(d) Coordinate distribution of all quartermaster supplies to depots.

(e) Determine model stocks to be carried at quartermaster depots and quartermaster sections of general depots.

(f) Conduct research in packing, crating, and marking supplies.

(g) Maintain records, interpret directives, and establish procedures for all movements of supplies pertaining to task force operations.

(h) Recommend policies pertaining to quartermas-

ter port representatives and procedure governing their activities.

(i) Control distribution of theater quartermaster stocks to include communications zone and army depot levels.

(j) Coordinate Quartermaster transportation requirements.

(9) *Graves registration division.* The functions of the graves registration division are to —

(a) Maintain technical supervision over cemeteries.

(b) Coordinate with communications zone sections and armies on the burial of all deceased military personnel.

(c) Supervise the collection and processing of personal effects of deceased personnel, persons missing in action, United States personnel taken prisoner, persons wounded in action, and sick personnel evacuated to the rear of the division collecting point.

(d) Maintain records of all burials.

(e) Supervise methods and means of identifying deceased personnel.

(10) *Field service division.* The functions of the field service division are to —

(a) Develop policies for the conservation and reclamation of all quartermaster supplies.

(b) Coordinate the operation of salvage repair, laundries, dry-cleaning, and fumigation and bath facilities.

(c) Arrange for maximum use of local facilities and labor for salvaging and reclaiming military supplies.

(d) Insure that maximum utilization of captured enemy matériel is made whenever possible.

(e) Coordinate the maintenance of quartermaster equipment, including the supply of spare parts.

Note. It must be strongly emphasized that the organization for the office of the chief quartermaster as outlined above is not an unchangeable arrangement. Under certain conditions, the organization of the chief quartermaster's office could, and should, be modified. For example, a different organization usually will be established for the quartermaster of a theater in an ocean area where the nature of operations involves island hopping, long water hauls, inadequate harbors, etc. In such theaters, limited roads, railroad networks, and harbor discharge facilities, and the desirability of expediting the turn-around time of vessels carrying supplies on the long haul from the zone of interior may preclude the establishment of a centralized base and filler depot system and make necessary the establishment of several large bases, more or less independent in organization, strategically located throughout the theater. The functions of a storage and distribution division, as outlined in *b* above, are not usually applicable to such a situation. When this supply system is utilized, most quartermaster supplies are shipped direct from the zone of interior to base stocks and placed under the supervision of the base quartermaster. Responsibility for storage is delegated to the base, but all stocks are controlled by the office of the communications zone quartermaster or chief quartermaster, whichever agency orders redistribution and shipment to points required. Under this plan the base quartermaster is authorized to issue retail supplies to all base troops and to troops staging in the area, including necessary reserves upon embarkation of such troops, but wholesale distribution is controlled by the office of the chief quartermaster. In such a supply system, the supply division in the office of the chief quartermaster usually assumes the responsibilities of the storage and distribution division. The commodity branches, independently organized under the organization suggested in *b* above, are also placed under the jurisdiction of the supply division. Thus, the functions of storage and distribution are made the responsibilities of each appropriate commodity branch of the supply division. (See fig. 3.)

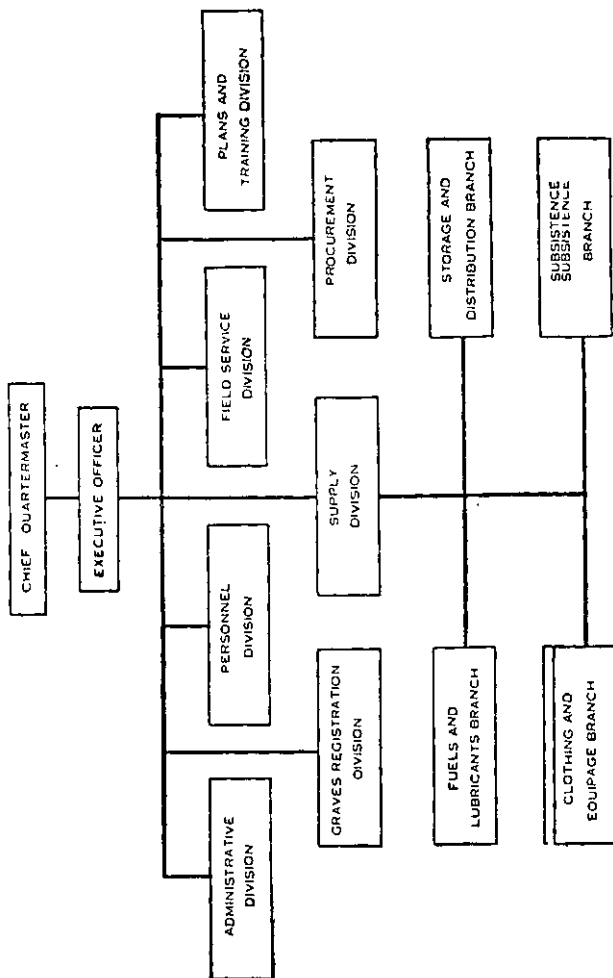


Figure 3. Suggested organization, office of chief quartermaster of a theater in an oceanic area.

4. COMMUNICATIONS ZONE QUARTERMASTER. *a.* The communications zone quartermaster or chief quartermaster, services of supply, commands the quartermaster service in all sections of the communications zone. He puts into effect the plans of the chief quartermaster as they apply to the communications zone. He is a member of the staff of the communications zone commander, performing the normal staff functions listed in FM 100-10.

b. Generally, the chief quartermaster of the theater also acts as the communications zone quartermaster or chief quartermaster, services of supply (depending upon which organization is used). This centralizes the planning and operating controls in one officer and in one office and tends for efficiency in providing quartermaster service to the troops.

c. If both a chief quartermaster and a communications zone quartermaster are designated, the organization of the office of the communications zone quartermaster is similar to that of the chief quartermaster (see par. 3). When both offices are established, the office of the chief quartermaster generally performs only over-all planning functions, and the communications zone quartermaster projects these plans and policies into the theater as a whole. Planning, establishing theater requirements, coordination between services, conduct of research, etc., generally will be a function of the office of the chief quartermaster, while the direct supervision of quartermaster functions at lower echelons, processing of requisitions, coordination of distribution, etc., will be a function of the office of the communications zone quartermaster. While the organization of both offices should be carefully planned to avoid

overlapping of functions, complete cooperation and coordination should exist between the two offices to insure the achievement of the quartermaster mission.

5. SECTION QUARTERMASTER. *a.* As the armies push forward and the communications zone becomes deeper and fully organized, quartermaster officers are placed in charge of quartermaster activities in base, intermediate, and advance sections of the communications zone. Their offices are established as operating agencies, which direct quartermaster operations in their areas, including graves registration services. They are responsible for recommending changes in plans, policies, and procedures to the chief quartermaster or the communications zone quartermaster. The duties and organization of their offices vary with the nature of operations, but in general they are patterned after the organization of the office of the chief quartermaster. Since the section quartermaster is normally held responsible for the morale and discipline of quartermaster troops as well as for their technical operations, a service troops division is usually a part of his staff. This division is responsible for recommending initial assignments for newly assigned troops, movement of troops from one quartermaster installation to another, maintaining strength figures on quartermaster personnel, etc. A headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group (T/O&E 10-22; see par. 33*a*) may perform the functions of the service troops division for the section quartermaster.

b. When they have been delegated operational functions, intermediate and base section quartermasters work to secure supplies available from communications

zone or theater stocks and to make them available to the advance section. Higher echelon maintenance is also performed by the quartermaster service in base and intermediate sections. The success or failure of the theater supply mission depends upon the achievement of the missions delegated to quartermasters in the successive chains of command. Failure of one of these agencies blocks the supply pipe line and causes the failure of the over-all theater mission. The section quartermaster is an indispensable link in the theater chain of supply.

6. ARMY GROUP QUARTERMASTER. a. Organization of office of army group quartermaster.

When the armies in the combat zone are organized into army groups (see FM 100-10), each group commander has a quartermaster representative on his special staff. The army group quartermaster is primarily a special staff officer, and the office of the army group quartermaster is organized (see fig. 4) as a quartermaster section of the army group headquarters. The size of the office varies with the size of the army group.

b. Functions of office of army group quartermaster. The functions of the office of the army quartermaster are to —

(1) Coordinate quartermaster supply and operating procedures of all armies of the army group.

(2) Keep the army group commander, his staff, and the theater quartermaster informed on quartermaster activities in the army group.

(3) Recommend to army group commander the assignment and reassignment of quartermaster units to armies in accordance with their needs.

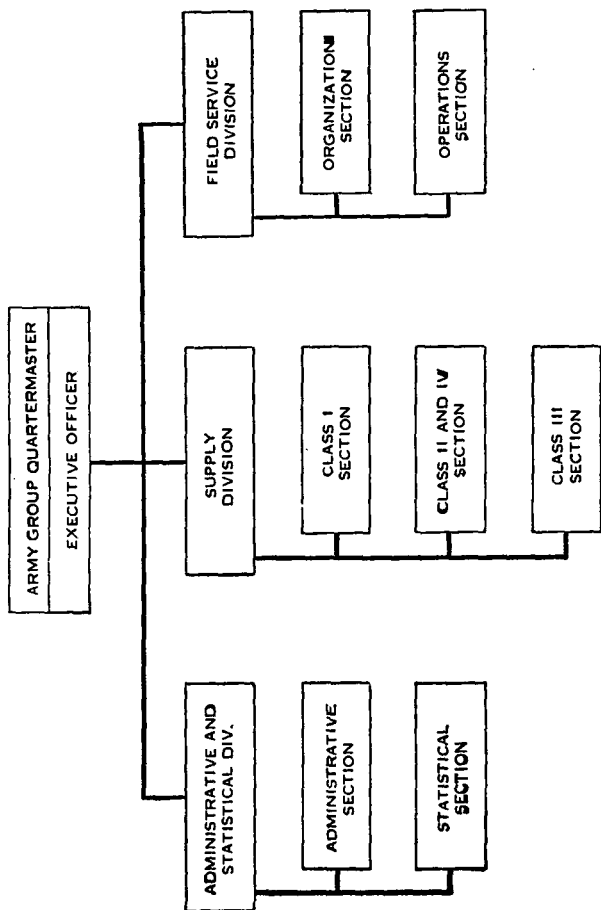


Figure 4. Suggested organization of office of army group quartermaster.

(4) Recommend the necessary allocations and priorities and perform other duties pertaining to quartermaster supplies within the army group. These duties include action in a staff capacity on requests of armies for issue of equipment in excess of allowances and preparation of estimates of quartermaster requirements for proposed operations.

(5) Maintain operational statistical data of quartermaster service and supply operations within the group. His office serves as a center from which directives concerned with quartermaster supply from theater, communications zone, and army group commanders may be sent to commanders of field forces.

(6) Make inspections as required or directed and make recommendations to correct deficiencies in quartermaster operations.

(7) Supervise and advise on local procurement policies.

(8) Maintain close liaison on quartermaster activities with the quartermaster of advance and other sections of the communications zone through the communications zone quartermaster and/or the office of the chief quartermaster.

7. ARMY QUARTERMASTER. a. General. (1)

The army quartermaster is a special staff officer responsible for providing quartermaster supplies and services to all troops in the army area. He is responsible for supply and service not only to the assigned and attached elements of his army but also to all communications zone and authorized civilian personnel as well as to prisoners of war and repatriated allied prisoners of war in the army area. He may also be responsible for supplies to naval and air force units when so

directed by the theater commander. When directed by the theater commander, or when the military situation makes it expedient to do so, he may provide, to a limited extent, quartermaster supplies and services to enemy and alien civilians and displaced persons in the army area. To provide these services, he deals directly with corps and division quartermasters, with the supply officers of nondivisional units within the army, and with the communications zone or advance section quartermaster.

(2) The army quartermaster commands all troops assigned to him for operations.

b. Organization of office of army quartermaster.

The nerve center of the army quartermaster service organization is the office of the army quartermaster. This office must be so organized as to maintain close supervision over all phases of quartermaster activity in order that the staff duty of advising the army commander may be fulfilled at all times. Personnel for the office are authorized by T/O&E 200-1. Additional personnel may be authorized by the theater commander, however, if required by the mission and composition of the army. The exact organization of the office of the army quartermaster depends on the needs of a particular army. As a rule, the office comprises three divisions: administrative, operations, and supply (see fig. 5).

c. Functions of office of army quartermaster. (1)

Administrative division. The functions of the administrative division are to —

(a) Correlate all recommendations prepared by other divisions and consolidate pertinent paragraphs of the administrative order (see FM 100-10).

(b) Process all matters pertaining to quartermaster personnel of units under army headquarters.

(c) Process all matters pertaining to graves registration and direct the graves registration service.

(d) Maintain the Quartermaster Journal.

(e) Conduct administrative inspections of quartermaster units in the field to determine adequacy of records and compliance with Army Regulations and other directives.

(f) Handle mail and records.

(g) Handle all fiscal matters within the quartermaster section.

(2) *Operations division.* The functions of the operations division are to —

(a) Recommend to the quartermaster the employment of all types of quartermaster units.

(b) Maintain stock level data, the operations map, and the necessary historical and statistical information on all quartermaster units.

(c) Coordinate all requests for movement of units and submit such requests to the appropriate general staff section.

(d) Prepare plans for attachments of subordinate quartermaster units to battalions, groups, corps, and divisions.

(e) Provide liaison with appropriate headquarters.

(f) Supervise the training activities of all units under the army quartermaster section.

(g) Collect administrative and tactical information and prepare quartermaster plans and orders for the quartermaster service.

(h) Be responsible for the operation of animal transport units.

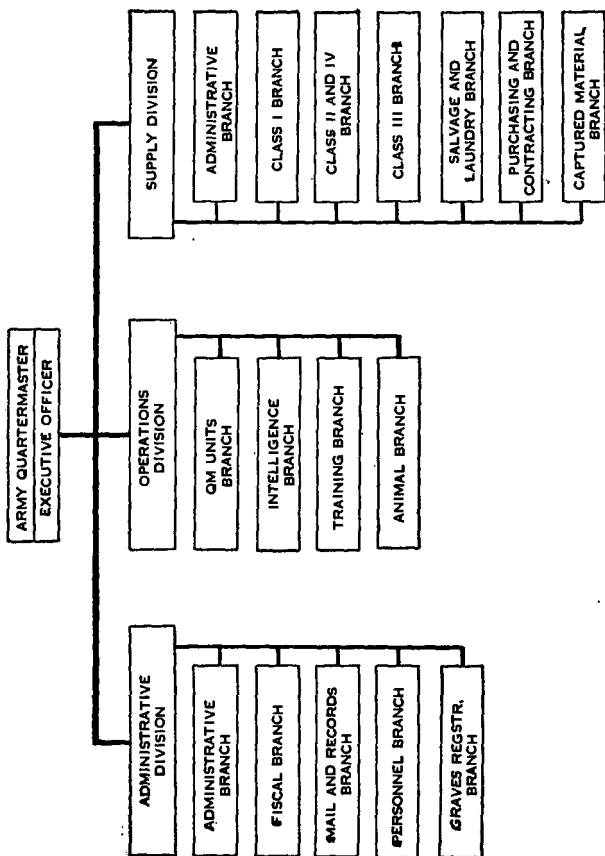


Figure 5. Suggested organization of office of army quartermaster.

(3) *Supply division.* The functions of the supply division are to —

(a) Select the location of all quartermaster supply points upon recommendation of corps and division quartermaster.

(b) Obtain the necessary clearance with army G-4, engineer, and other offices before the supply point is finally located.

(c) Maintain the authorized stock levels of all classes of quartermaster supplies at army depots and dumps.

(d) Operate and coordinate all supply points.

(e) Route and ship supplies to using units in accordance with requisitions and daily telegrams.

(f) Make purchases and contracts for local procurement of quartermaster supplies and service, as authorized, and inform the quartermaster of army group concerning total local procurement.

(g) Establish policies and procedures for the operation of salvage, laundry, and fumigation and bath.

(h) Assemble and dispose of captured enemy quartermaster items of clothing and equipment, utilizing those needed in the army area and turning excess over to advance section personnel.

8. CORPS QUARTERMASTER. a. **Organization of office of corps quartermaster.** Personnel for the office of the corps quartermaster are authorized by T/O&E 100-1. The exact organization of the office will vary with the needs of the corps. Normally, however, the office comprises two divisions: administrative and supply (see fig. 6).

b. **Functions of office of corps quartermaster.** (1) *In independent corps.* When a corps is operating in-

dependently and not as a part of an army, it is responsible for its own supply and evacuation. In such a situation the functions of the office of the corps quartermaster are similar to those of the office of an army quartermaster (see par. 7).

(2) *In corps part of army.* (a) When a corps is operating as part of an army, the corps quartermaster not only is the staff quartermaster for the corps commander but also, in exceptional cases, acts as a coordinating officer between the division quartermasters and supply officers of corps troops and the army quartermaster.

(b) Quartermaster service, such as laundry, labor, fumigation and bath, and graves registration, is rendered by nondivisional quartermaster companies furnished by the army. The companies that perform these services may be assigned or attached to a quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment. They occasionally operate under the control of the corps quartermaster and may be attached to divisions by corps. Other quartermaster services are rendered by army units in support of corps.

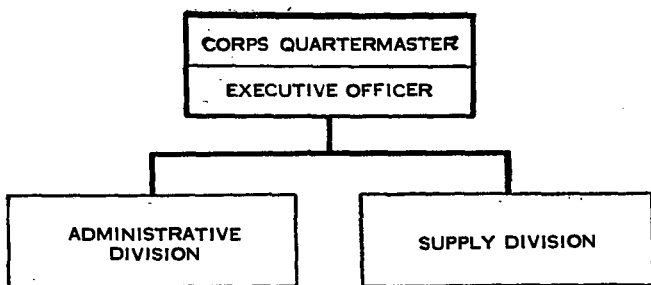


Figure 6. Suggested organization of office of corps quartermaster.

9. DIVISION QUARTERMASTER. The division quartermaster, who is a member of the division commander's special staff, is the commander of the division quartermaster service. Detailed functions of the division quartermaster and the organization of the office of the division quartermaster depend upon the type of division—infantry, airborne, or armored.

10. TASK FORCE QUARTERMASTER. *a.* In an assault operation staged under command of the commander of a theater of operations that has already been established, the task force quartermaster will operate in close liaison with the chief quartermaster of the theater. He will do the planning and make the estimates of requirements in close cooperation with the chief quartermaster of the theater, who is responsible for furnishing the task force quartermaster all necessary supplies that are available in the theater and for requisitioning from the zone of interior additional required quartermaster supplies that are not available. In sending this requisition to the zone of interior, the theater quartermaster will clearly outline the relation of the requisition to total theater requirements, indicating whether supplies requisitioned for this specific task force operation are required in excess of total theater requirements.

b. While it is mandatory that close cooperation and coordination be maintained between the task force quartermaster and the theater quartermaster, the chief duties of the task force quartermaster are to provide quartermaster service to the task force and to keep the task force commander advised on quartermaster matters. Details of his duties and the organizations of

his office are dependent upon the size and the mission of the task force. Generally, he operates as the quartermaster of a separate field force in a manner similar to that of an army quartermaster (see par. 7). However, when the task force is preparing for or engaged in an assault, the work of the task force quartermaster is highly specialized, requiring careful coordination with the tactical plan, including naval or air force elements which might be participating in the action. In an assault operation, the work of the task force quartermaster falls into the following phases:

(1) *Planning.* (a) Quartermaster planning for an assault involves the securing of logistical and operational instructions from the task force headquarters, the determining of requirements of quartermaster supplies, equipment, personnel, and facilities, and the developing of a plan for quartermaster operations on the far shore.

(b) From task force headquarters, the quartermaster must determine the following:

1. Strength and composition of the task force.
The data must be broken down to show the initial strength of the troops landing, the planned increases in troops strength, the landing schedules, and the area for landing troops and supplies.
2. Clothing and equipment to be used by all troops, including that worn and that carried as unit and task force reserves.
3. Days of supply of all quartermaster supplies, including unit, beach and task force reserves.

4. Days of resupply to be landed on the far shore.
5. Levels of supply to maintained on the far shore.
6. Types of quartermaster service to be established on the far shore.
7. Amounts of shipping space available in all increments.

(c) When supplied with this information, the task force quartermaster determines the quartermaster personnel required and the quantities of quartermaster supplies and equipment which must be secured. He then plans the method of distribution, the dates for the delivery of the supplies, and the preparations for loading. He prepares estimates of tonnage, cubic measurements of supplies, and a plan for loading so that transportation, as available, may be provided, and works out priorities and "call forward" for loading procedure. When his planning is complete, he prepares the quartermaster annex to the task force administrative order (see FM 101-5).

(2) *Operation.* (a) The first phase in the quartermaster operation is the drawing of required supplies and the distribution of them according to plan. Supplies for individual and unit loads are delivered according to the procedure set up in the administrative order. Proper loading of the unit loads (particularly of nondivisional units) must be carefully supervised by command channels to assure the arrival of the supplies on the far shore. Failure of units to carry their unit loads necessitates emergency issues on the far shore from the beach reserves and thus endangers the supply plan of the operation. Supplies for bulk

loading, such as beach reserves, task force reserves, and maintenance stocks of quartermaster supplies for the supply points to be established, are delivered to the designated marshaling areas and turned over to the task force quartermaster for preparation for shipment.

(b) The second phase in the quartermaster operation is the supervision of the bulk loading of reserve and maintenance supplies and the loading of quartermaster task force units. In connection with this phase it must be remembered that —

1. Balanced lots of each class of supplies should be loaded on two or more vessels, the loads being arranged for selective discharge.
2. Heavy deck cargo or other equipment which would delay the discharge of quartermaster supplies should not be permitted, since delays in unloading on the far shore result in inefficient supply.
3. Quartermaster units should move to the far shore as units rather than as forward and rear echelons.
4. Special-purpose equipment should arrive with using personnel because these personnel cannot perform their mission until the equipment arrives.
5. Quartermaster personnel should be used to handle quartermaster supplies. The use of casuals or provisional units is not so effective, because the men are not familiar with the supplies or the work techniques.

(c) In the opening phases of the assault, units supply themselves from the unit loads. During the

phases, graves registration service is the only quartermaster service which is operationally required. As soon as the combat elements of the task force move far enough inland to clear sufficient beach area for supply activities, the task force quartermaster moves in his task force reserves, sets up his supply system, and begins to build up his stock levels according to the task force supply plan. Generally, resupply is automatic from the services of supply organization, the communications zone, or the zone of interior for a period of 30 to 90 days. By that time the task force has established itself and normal supply procedure can be set up.

(d) Specialized quartermaster operations must begin begin very soon after the original assault. The following activities usually get into operation during the first few days of the assault:

1. *Bakeries.* Bakery units arrive on the beach as soon as the task force quartermaster has an operational area. Fresh bread is issued to supplement the packaged ration as soon as the quartermaster begins to issue from his newly established supply points.
2. *Laundries.* Laundry units sufficient to provide laundry service to field and evacuation hospitals move in with the hospitals.
3. *Graves registration.* Organizations move their dead to collecting points from which removal to cemeteries is effected by a graves registration unit.
4. *Salvage.* As soon as the quartermaster becomes operational all salvage is removed

to collecting points (along routes of communication to the rear) established for this purpose by the area commander or his representative. Salvage patrols to search the beach area are sent out to clean up areas over which the combat troops had advanced before the salvage plan was put into effect. Gasoline cans, remnants of unit loads, abandoned clothing and equipment, and abandoned enemy matériel are especially valuable in the early days of the assault, as they may be placed in supply channels. New types of matériel captured from the enemy should be reported to intelligence officers immediately.

(e) After the task force is well established on the far shore and task force quartermaster has called forward all units assigned him, complete quartermaster service is established along normal lines, modified only by the local situations and the available units. As the combat elements advance, a communications zone or services of supply organization may take over the original supply and service installations, and the quartermaster will move forward in the combat area to support the combat elements. The duties of the task force quartermaster then become similar to those of the army quartermaster.

SECTION II

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY

11. SUPPLY OF OVERSEA COMMANDS. a. **Phases of supply.** The supply of oversea commands is normally divided into the following phases:

(1) *Automatic supply.* When a new oversea command or task force operation is established, supplies are normally furnished automatically until more advanced supply procedures can be put into operation. Supplies are shipped from ports of embarkation according to the plan for operation. Continuance of automatic supply is dependent upon the success of the task force operation. When desired levels of supplies have been established, the commander informs the Department of the Army that the second phase of supply may be instituted.

(2) *Supply by requisition.* As soon as practicable after the establishment of an oversea command and at the time the office of the chief quartermaster and/or the communications zone quartermaster are established, the commander establishes stock control procedures so that supplies may be furnished according to actual requirements. Thereafter, all supplies are furnished upon requisition of the oversea command.

b. Responsibility for supply of oversea commands. The Department of the Army is responsible for estab-

lishing priorities and levels of supply for the theater, for assembling supplies in the zone of interior, and for distributing them to oversea commands. In regard to quartermaster supplies this over-all responsibility is shared by the interested lower echelons as follows:

(1) In addition to furnishing the prescribed initial allowances to accompany troops moving to the oversea command, The Quartermaster General is charged with furnishing quartermaster supplies to the port as requisitioned after the port has edited the requisitions for accuracy, availability, and total requirements. He designates depots or other sources of supply to serve the several ports of embarkation and keeps these depots adequately stocked. He maintains close liaison with the ports and the depots, keeping all installations informed upon the supply situation.

(2) The depots designated to supply ports process the requisitions received and ship supplies as ordered by higher authority. If supplies cannot be made available to meet shipping schedules, the depots furnish the port commander notices of delayed items or notices of nonavailability, whichever are pertinent.

(3) The port of embarkation commander is responsible for the delivery of supplies (except bulk petroleum) to a designated oversea command. He processes all requisitions, forwards them to the designated depot, arranges for shipping, and ships the supplies as requested. He maintains records of supply status in the oversea command and keeps in close touch with oversea commanders on all supply matters.

(4) The oversea commanders are responsible for the storage, maintenance, and distribution of supplies within their commands. They must establish and main-

tain an effective inventory control system, requisitioning supplies needed from the designated ports and keeping the ports informed on all matters affecting movement of supplies to their commands. They develop local sources of supply whenever possible and continually review the established Department of the Army replacement and day of supply factors. They must dispose of any excess or surplus property as directed by the Department of the Army.

c. Procedure. (1) Oversea commanders submit requisitions for quartermaster supplies (except petroleum products and containers) to the designated port of embarkation in the zone of the interior. Petroleum products and petroleum containers are requisitioned directly from the Army-Navy Petroleum Board in accordance with its procedures.

(2) Class IV supplies for special projects planned in the theater are supplied by requisition by the theater commander through normal channels after the Department of the Army approves the project.

12. SUPPLY WITHIN THEATER. Since the theater commander has the responsibility for the delivery of supplies to troops within a theater, his supply system must fit the particular theater and provide supplies to the troops at the time and in the quantities and types needed to support the tactical operations. In general, the supply system of a theater will follow the lines described in FM 100-10. Experience has proved that the following fundamentals must be emphasized:

a. Impetus. The impetus of supply must be from the rear toward the point of consumption. Each echelon must deliver the supplies as far forward as possible;

that is, communications zone units deliver into the army area, and army units deliver as close to the using troops as the situation permits. However, commanders are responsible for estimating their requirements and making their needs known to supporting elements in time to enable those elements to make supplies and services available in needed quantities at the proper time and place. If this is done, quartermaster supply to field forces should be a scheduled operation, so that from the viewpoint of the field forces commander, securing quartermaster items is routine. The quartermaster supply organization should operate in such a manner that tactical commanders should be relieved almost entirely of supply problems. If rear echelon supply units properly perform their mission of moving the supplies forward as needed, this can be accomplished more easily.

b. Stock levels. Stock levels which are adequate but not hampering to freedom of action should be maintained at each echelon. Troops must not be burdened with more supplies than those necessary for their efficient functioning. Army supply points and communications zone installations should not burden themselves with supplies above the authorized levels. In determining these levels, planned operations, available transportation, distance, and probable enemy action must be considered. "Order and shipment time" (the period from the making of the request to the actual delivery) should be considered, and efforts should be made to reduce this period. The necessary stock levels are in ratio to the length of the order and shipment time, since a short turn-around cycle permits more rapid replenishment of stocks.

c. Utilization of service troops. Service troops should be used until the supplies are delivered to the using units. Supply details should not divert the attention of combat troops from their mission. Quartermasters should use the units under their direction to do quartermaster work. That is the job for which they were trained, and other troops cannot do it as rapidly or as well. Whenever possible, local civilian labor should be employed to release service troops for other duties. Methods of procurement and policies for the utilization of local civilian labor will be as prescribed by the theater commander.

d. Continuity. Quartermaster supply cannot be interrupted. Supply points must be moved by leap-frogging—the old point continuing operations while the new point is being established. When the new supply point opens, it must have balanced stocks and be capable of full operations. The old supply point should be nearly exhausted unless it is to pass to the control of the supply echelon to the rear.

e. Simplicity. If quartermaster supply is to be scheduled supply, it must be simple. Nonessential channels and unnecessary documents and processing steps, which delay the delivery of the supplies to the troops, should be eliminated. Reports must be simple, channels as direct as possible, and responsibility clearly defined. Routine work must be done at the lowest echelon possible. For example, salvage should be sorted at the salvage collecting point and shipped to the rear in classified lots.

f. Flexibility and mobility. The supply system must be capable of rapid adjustment to sudden changes in tactical operations. Decentralization of operations,

efficient administrative control, and careful selection of locations assure flexibility and mobility of the supply systems. If supply installations are distributed over the supporting area, utilizing the road and rail net, and if sufficient transport and labor are available, the supplies can be forwarded in quantities sufficient to support a break-through, a rapid advance, or a change in direction of the attack.

g. Control. Movement of supplies into the combat zone must be controlled by movement control agencies established by the Transportation Corps. Requests from the armies for supplies are received and forwarded to the designated depots. The movement of supplies to the combat zone is controlled by the determination of priorities; designating routes and providing clearance so that the line of communication may be used to the maximum without confusion. Details of control and flow of supplies are given in FM 100-10.

h. Regulation of issue of selected items. Supplies and equipment that are scarce, costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature are classified as regulated items the issue of which must be controlled. A theater-regulated items list is compiled and published by communications zone or theater headquarters. This list includes items recommended by the chiefs of services. Quartermasters of major commands must, through their commanders, submit to higher echelons recommendations for additions and deletions to the theater list. Issue of regulated items is based on requirements submitted by major commands every 10 days. With the requirements of all field forces at hand, the theater or communications zone commander, upon the advice of the chiefs of services, apportions the regulated items among the commands in accordance with their needs.

i. **Cooperation and coordination.** Each link of the supply chain, from depots in the zone of interior to supply points for troops in the line, depends closely upon every other link in the chain. For this reason, the importance of cooperation and coordination within each command and with adjacent commands cannot be over-emphasized. The quartermaster of each echelon should maintain close liaison with his opposite in the next higher and lower commands and should cooperate closely with other supply chiefs in his own command. It is only through such teamwork that complex logistical missions can be accomplished.

13. FLOW OF SUPPLIES. In a theater of operations, supply installations are set up to assure the flow of supplies from the time they are received in the theater until they are issued to using units. The number and type of installations vary according to the needs of the theater. However, the following types of installations may be used to expedite the flow of supplies:

a. **Beachheads.** Forces generally make their initial landing on hostile shores on beaches which the high command has designated (see FM 31-5). If a port is not immediately captured, a beachhead is established for the landing of successive waves of assault forces and of supplies to support the operation. Under the direction of the beachhead commander, elements of the shore group establish and operate supply points. Quartermaster units (service companies, railhead companies, etc.) are usually attached to the shore group for handling quartermaster supplies. In operations large enough to use an engineer special brigade, quartermaster units are supervised by the quartermaster

headquarters and headquarters company, engineer special brigade (T/O&E 10-276S). (See par. 31.) When combat elements have moved forward a considerable distance, beachhead operations are generally taken over by the task force or army supply personnel and the shore group is relieved. In such a case, quartermaster units already on the beach usually pass to the control of the army or task force quartermaster.

b. Ports. As soon as port facilities are available, ports of debarkation are established under the direction of the theater commander. Quartermaster activities at a port are under the direction of the port quartermaster. The port quartermaster expedites the movement of all quartermaster supplies through the port to their proper destination. He is also responsible for the receipt, storage, issue, or shipment of quartermaster supplies required to be kept in the port area. Quartermaster nondivisional units may be assigned to the port for labor, warehousing, distribution, services, and sales operations if the size of the port and the volume of supplies passing through warrant.

c. Depots (communications zone). After supplies leave the port, they normally pass to the communications zone depot supply system for storage, distribution, and movement forward to army supply points. Depots may be classified in the following ways:

(1) *By organization.* (a) Branch depots stock supplies stored by a single service. They are used initially in an operation and in fluid situations when time is limited and immediate operations are essential.

(b) General depots stock supplies stored by two or more services. Often in the communications zone, general depots are more economical than branch depots in

overhead, depot utilities, transportation, and in the pooling of labor. General depots are useful for local control when the area is congested and when the depot is located at considerable distance from the controlling communications zone or section headquarters.

(2) *By type of supplies stored.* Depots handling only one class of supplies are designated by incorporating the type of supplies into the title of the depot, as "Quartermaster Class I Depot." Such depots in the communications zone may be operated by a detachment of the quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-367). (See par. 34b.)

(3) *By location.* Depots may be classified as to the section of the communications zone in which they are located, as advance depots, intermediate depots, or base depots.

(4) *By mission.* The adequate and expeditious supply to armies and troops or to organizations in the communications zone governs the particular supply mission or missions assigned to a depot. The chief quartermaster, with the approval of the theater G-4, designates the supply missions of quartermaster depots or quartermaster sections of general depots. The depot supply system consists of the following types of depots:

(a) *Issue depots.* Issue depots are normally in the advance section. They are assigned responsibility both for storing supplies within the prescribed levels and for issuing supplies required to meet the needs of armies and other troops in designated areas of the combat zone and of the communications zone. To provide direct and prompt supply to the combat zone, it is essential that issue depots be established immediately to the rear of each army and that they move forward as

the army advances. This forward movement can be performed by leapfrogging (see par. 12d) or by transferring the depot to the intermediate section and changing its mission.

(b) *Filler depots.* Filler depots are normally in the intermediate section. They are assigned responsibility for storing the principal portion of theater supplies, for replenishing supplies upon request from issue depots, for issuing supplies to troops and organizations in a designated area of the communications zone, and for receiving and storing supplies locally procured in the area.

(c) *Key depots.* Key depots store the entire communications zone stock of selected items and their components and issue these supplies upon request from installations and organizations. This central storing of spare parts for specialized equipment helps to maintain balanced stocks of these items and expedites supply in accordance with the needs of using units.

(d) *Base depots.* Base depots are normally established in a base section. They receive, classify, and store supplies shipped from ports or from local manufacturers. They serve as warehouses to clear ports and to store excess theater stocks. They also replenish supplies of filler depots and issue supplies to troops and organizations in a designated area of the communications zone. In a base general depot and also in a branch quartermaster depot, quartermaster activities are handled by a quartermaster section, which includes a supply division for handling class I, class II, and class IV supplies, and a petroleum division for handling class III supplies. Both of these installations are established by the theater commander, and quarter-

master activities are administered by a headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster depot (T/O &E 10-520-1). Additional quartermaster units may be attached to provide labor, maintenance, and service facilities (see par. 34a).

d. Depots (army). (1) Army depots are installations where supplies are received from the communications zone or from local sources. Normally an army will operate only branch depots, although general depots may be established at the discretion of the army commander. Army depots store the army reserve supplies and also supplies for bulk issue to supply points or for retail issue direct to using units. The stock carried by these depots is comparatively small, and the depots are consequently easily moved.

(2) Quartermaster army depots are under the control of the army quartermaster, who is responsible to the army commander. The depot may be composed of three sections: class I supply, class II and class IV supply, and class III supply. A salvage section and a sales store activity may be organized if the demands on the depot require. In addition, a captured enemy matériel section may be established for storage purposes or to substitute supplies on requisition that are not available. The number and types of quartermaster nondivisional units utilized to operate the depot will vary with the situation. Generally, quartermaster depot companies, supply (T/O&E 10-227) will operate the class I and class IV sections, and a quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O&E 10-77) will operate the class III section. Additional labor, sales, and salvage units may be attached as required. Usually, quartermaster nondivisional units will be attached to

a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (T/O&E 10-536), for purposes of control. In a three-corps army, for example, a type formation might consist of having all units assigned to the operation of an army quartermaster depot attached to a quartermaster group headquarters. If this were done, organizations for operations would be as follows:

(a) The supply command might consist of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (squadron) (T/O&E 10-536), a quartermaster depot company, supply (T/O&E 10-227), a quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O&E 10-77), and any additional companies with a supply function, such as a quartermaster bakery company (T/O&E 10-147) or a quartermaster sales company, mobile (T/O&E 10-157).

(b) The labor pool command might consist of one or two headquarters and headquarters detachments, quartermaster battalion (squadron) (T/O&E 10-536), with four to six quartermaster service companies (T/O&E 10-67) attached to each.

(c) The salvage command (if the army depot has such units attached) might consist of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (squadron) (T/O&E 10-536), one or two quartermaster salvage repair companies, semimobile (T/O&E 10-237), one or two quartermaster salvage collecting companies (T/O&E 10-187), a quartermaster fumigation and bath company, mobile (T/O&E 10-257), and a quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-167).

(3) While the army quartermaster depot may be

organized under a group headquarters for control and supervision, it will not necessarily operate in one location. Each section may operate in a different part of a general area to allow the dispersion of the supplies and to prevent congestion of the road net. Procedure is adjusted to fit local conditions and announced in standing operating procedure prepared by the army quartermaster.

(4) In addition to storing military supplies, the army quartermaster depot may be directed to store and distribute American Red Cross and civil affairs supplies. When such is the case, stock levels and procedure will be prescribed by the theater and army commanders.

e. Railheads (truckheads, navigation heads, air-heads). A railhead (truckhead, navigation head, air-head) is a transfer point where supplies are unloaded and then forwarded, often by a different means of transportation. If supplies are also distributed at the railhead, the transfer point becomes a supply point as well.

f. Supply points. Supply points are establishments where supplies are issued. They are designated by service and class of supplies, as quartermaster class III supply point.

14. ARMY SUPPLY POINTS. a. Definition. Army supply points are issue points operated by army personnel. They receive supplies, break them down according to daily telegrams or requisitions, and issue them to using units. The army depot sections may operate as supply points for designated troops near the depot sites, but generally the supply points are

established forward of the army depot as near to the drawing units as possible. These forward supply points receive supplies directly from the communications zone or from the army depot. Operating reserves of supplies are stocked when authorized by the army commander.

b. **Quartermaster army supply points.** The following types of army supply points are under the control and supervision of the army quartermaster:

(1) *Quartermaster class I supply points.* These supply points receive class I supplies daily either from an army depot or from the communications zone and issue them to using units. Units to draw from each supply point are named in administrative orders or designated by the quartermaster in coordination with G-4. Each point is operated by a quartermaster railhead company (T/O&E 10-197) or by a platoon of a railhead company, supplemented by service company personnel. Usually one class I supply point is established by the army quartermaster to support each corps, with others to supply army, and when directed air force, troops in the army area, at the rate of approximately one per a minimum of 30,000 men. It is the responsibility of the army quartermaster to stock sufficient reserves of class I supplies at army supply points to enable troops in combat to draw daily the types of rations best suited to the operations in which they are engaged.

(2) *Quartermaster class II and IV supply points.* Units normally draw their class II and class IV supplies directly from the class II and class IV section of the army depot (par. 16). Occasionally, arrangements are made for class II and class IV supplies to

be delivered to units at the class I supply points. However, it may be desirable for small stocks of fast-moving class II items (such as socks and other items of clothing) to be placed at forward supply points that are supporting divisions. If this is done, divisions may replace these items by direct exchange or on an informal certificate of loss.

(3) *Quartermaster class III supply points.* Class III supply points are established in the army area or in the division area to supply using units. Each point is operated by the quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O&E 10-77), by the quartermaster railhead company (T/O&E 10-197), or by a detachment from either company, supplemented by labor troops.

c. Control. The quartermaster army supply points operate under the control and supervision of the army quartermaster. How this control is effected depends upon the situation peculiar to each army. The following are suggested as possible methods of adequate control:

(1) The companies which operate the supply points for each class of supplies may be attached to a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion, which is in turn answerable to the appropriate branch of the army quartermaster's office.

(2) Battalions composed of supply point companies may be organized into a group by being attached to a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group, which would then be responsible for all types of quartermaster supply through the supply division of the office of the army quartermaster.

d. Operations. Standing operating procedures for the operation of each type of quartermaster supply point are prepared by the army quartermaster and

issued by the army commander to all interested headquarters. All supply points must follow the army standing operating procedures because units may be transferred from one supply point to another for supply as the tactical situation changes. These procedures must conform to general army policy and take into consideration the terrain, the enemy potentialities, the tactical plans of the army, the condition of the lines of communications, and other factors which affect supply point operation.

e. Stock levels. The stock levels to be maintained by the supply points are prescribed by the army commander upon the advice of his quartermaster. They will vary with the class of supplies, the tactical situation, and the condition of the lines of communication. Certain supply points are designated for the storage of army reserves prescribed by the theater or army group commander. Generally, the level of stocks is fixed to maintain quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the troops and at the same time to avoid the accumulation of excessive stocks in the combat zone.

f. Location. Upon the recommendation of the army quartermaster, the army commander prescribes the general location of supply points. Corps and division quartermasters usually request the movement of a supply point and recommend the new location to the army quartermaster. The army quartermaster obtains clearance through the G-3 and G-4 and makes his recommendation to the army commander. Upon receiving notification of the new general area chosen, the supply point commander makes a reconnaissance of the general area and determines the exact area. Existing cover, proximity to units, adequacy of the road

net, and space available for operations are factors which dictate his final selection. After the site is located, the supply point commander notifies the army quartermaster. He prepares the appropriate paragraphs to be included in administrative orders, giving the new locations, the day of opening, the units which are to draw from the supply point, and the date of the closing of the supply point at the old location.

g. Security. The supply point commander is responsible for the security of his installation. He must develop a security plan for the defense of his area against attacks by parachutes, by an armored penetration, or by enemy planes; saboteurs; civilian mobs; and pilferers, both military and civilian.

15. CLASS I SUPPLY PROCEDURE. a. General.

(1) Class I supply in a theater of operations is maintained through four agencies: the division quartermaster (or corps quartermaster when appropriate), the army quartermaster, the class I supply point, and the issue depots in the communications zone. Stated in general terms, class I supply in the combat zone is accomplished in the following manner. The division quartermaster (or corps quartermaster for corps troops only) makes his requirements known to the army quartermaster, who is responsible for his supply. The army quartermaster, in fulfilling that responsibility, performs two principal functions: he operates supply points, which will perform the actual issue of class I supplies, and arranges with the advance section and issue depots to keep the flow of supplies to the supply point constant. Upon receiving a report of requirements from the army quartermaster, the advance section will ad-

wise the issue depot of the communications zone when and where to ship class I supplies to the army supply point. The issue depot as part of the communications zone supply system ships promptly and replenishes its stocks from base and filler depots in the communications zone.

(2) The instrument of requisition of class I supplies in the combat zone is usually the daily telegram. A daily telegram is normally used to requisition both class I and class III supplies. It is not necessarily a telegram but a message of telegraphic brevity stating requirements of class I and class III supplies and, when appropriate, the place of delivery desired. It is essentially a strength report of the number of men and animals in the organization as of a specific date stating the type of rations desired and the time it is required.

b. Methods of class I supply operation. The following methods of supply are normally used to issue class I supplies to troops in the combat zone:

(1), *Direct method.* When the direct method is used (see fig. 7), units send daily a strength estimate report to the division quartermaster. The division quartermaster consolidates the report of all units in the form of a daily telegram which he sends to the supply point. From amassed reserves, the supply point issues in bulk direct to the division quartermaster on the basis of the telegram and on a prearranged schedule. (The corps quartermaster will perform the same duties as the division quartermaster, for corps troops only.) The division quartermaster will break down these supplies and issue to using units. After troops have been supplied, it is necessary that the supply point replenish its stock. The supply point, which has issued rations from a

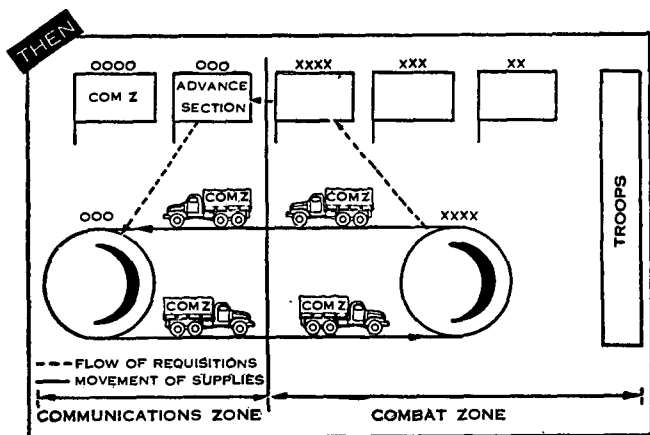
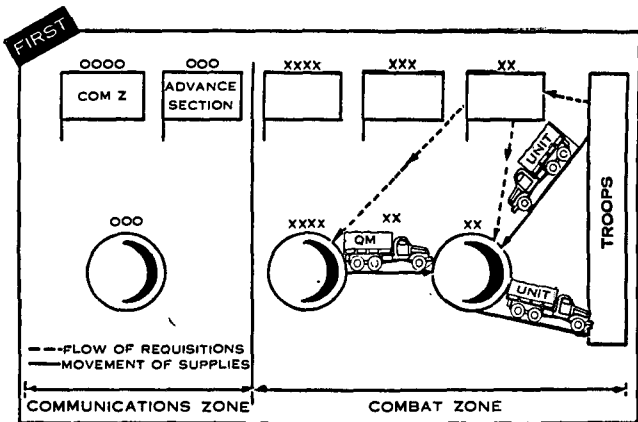


Figure 7. Direct method of class I supply in combat zone.

built-up reserve, sends a consolidated record of issues for that day to army, which forwards it to the advance section. Advance section forwards the consolidated report of issues to a communications zone issue depot. The issue depot issues supplies on the basis of the consolidated issue reports, and the supplies are hauled to the army supply point by communications zone transportation. Stocks at the supply point are then replenished and the cycle of supply is completed.

(2) *Indirect method.* When the indirect method is used (see fig. 8), subordinate units send strength reports to division (corps troops to corps). Division consolidates these reports and sends the daily telegram to army. From this point, channels are the same as outlined in the description of the direct method but the actual issue of supplies from the supply point awaits the passage of the requisition through all channels. Army consolidates all division and corps reports and sends a consolidated daily telegram to the advance section. This agency directs an issue depot to ship supplies to the supply point. This shipment is normally accomplished daily by the utilization of communications zone transportation which is designated as the daily train. Upon the receipt of supplies at the supply point, they are broken down and issued. Supplies to divisions are issued in bulk to division quartermasters.

Note. Either of these methods may be used depending upon the tactical situation; both of them have individual advantages and drawbacks. The principal advantage of the direct method is that the issue of the troops is immediate (or accomplished at least within a 24-hour period) and is not delayed by waiting for the clearance of requisitions through two intermediate agencies. Also, it eliminates the necessity for readjustment of issues by the supply point to strength figures on the actual day of issue. One disadvantage lies in the fact that the whole method

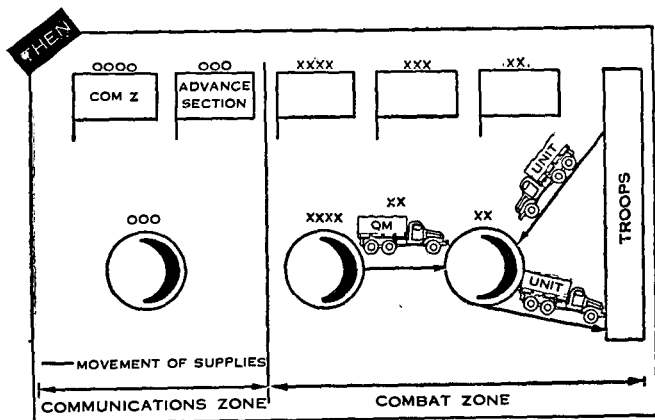
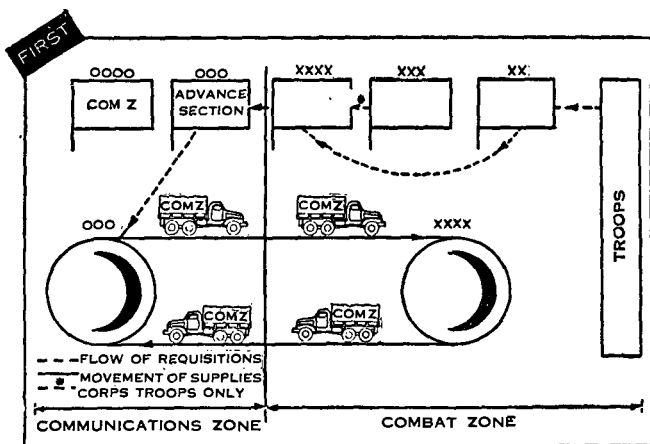


Figure 8. Indirect method of class I supply in combat zone.

rests upon the ability of the supply point to hold and store a large reserve of supplies. In a fast-moving situation, when the mobility of army advanced supply installation is imperative, it may not be desirable to keep in the supply point the amount of reserve supplies needed to make this plan workable.

(3) *Modified method.* A further modification of this general army class I procedure may be made by the establishment of an army class I depot as a link in the supply chain between the army supply point and the issue depot in the communications zone. When such a depot is established, it acts as a filler depot to the supply point, making issues daily from the army class I depot to the army supply point instead of from the issue depot in the communications zone. The army class I depot replenishes its stocks from an issue depot in the communications zone on a regular schedule as needed.

c. **Issue of supplies.** When supplies arrive at the army supply point, they are unloaded by army troops (usually railhead company personnel). Under the direct method of supply, the supplies are used to replenish stocks; under the indirect method, they are issued. Issues from the army supply point are made to army troops, to corps, and to divisions. Wherever possible, units of the army troops should be grouped together for supply issue purposes to keep a minimum the number of individual units drawing supplies at the same army supply point. All units drawing supplies from the supply point should do so according to a schedule established by either the army quartermaster or the supply point commander.

d. **Replenishment of issue depots.** Issue depots maintain their prescribed stock levels by requisitioning on the designated filler depots, which in turn requis-

tion upon base depots. Requisitions are processed and stock levels are maintained according to standing operating procedures developed by the communications zone or theater quartermaster and promulgated by the appropriate commander.

e. Supply of communications zone units. Troops in the communications zone draw their class I supplies in a manner similar to that described in **c** above. Normally, strength returns or daily telegrams are submitted to designated depots, and issues are made directly to the units. The depots to serve a given area are designated, and the procedures to be followed are prescribed by the communications zone or section commander as advised by his quartermaster. Normally, this retail issue to units is made on a periodic 5- to 10-day basis.

f. Types of rations. (1) Any of the types of field rations described in FM 100-10 may be supplied, depending upon availability of the items and the desires of the commander. In general, field ration A or B is issued whenever possible so that the troops may have hot, nutritious, and attractive food. Operational rations are issued when troops are moving or when it is impossible to deliver hot food to the troops from the unit kitchen. Ration reserves held by unit kitchens, organizations, supply points and army depots will be of the type prescribed by the commander of the field forces. Generally, units and organizations carry operational rations, while supply points and army depots carry balanced reserves of field ration B in addition to operational rations.

(2) When units are engaged in actual combat forward of corps rear boundaries, and facilities are not

available for the sale of toilet articles and supplies, candy, and tobacco products, the commander of the field forces may authorize the issue of such items to troops as part of the field ration. These items are distributed to the supply points weekly on the basis of ration strength. The supply points may issue these items daily from the weekly stock or weekly, as the army commander may direct.

(3) Fruit juices, soup, and other items important in the diet of hospital patients are issued (when authorized) periodically to hospitals to supplement the field ration. They are issued on the basis of requisitions by the hospital commander.

(4) Insecticide, sodium hypochlorite, atabrine, soap, and toilet paper may be issued by the class I supply point as part of the ration.

(5) American Red Cross supplies and civil affairs supplies may be handled by the supply point when authorized by the theater commander. Procedure for the requisition and issue of such supplies will be prescribed by the authorizing headquarters.

16. CLASS II AND IV SUPPLY PROCEDURE.

a. Requisitioning by units in combat zone. Division, corps (for corps troops only), and army (for army troops only) quartermasters and supply officers of separate battalions and, when directed by theater commander, air force units (for common items used by air force personnel) prepare periodic requisitions for items of class II and class IV supplies according to the schedule announced in administrative orders. Requisitions are sent directly to the army class II and class IV depot for issues within authorized allowances.

Requisitions for controlled items and items in excess of allowances must be approved by the army quartermaster. Requisitions for regulated class IV items will have to be approved by higher authority as prescribed in theater directives.

b. Issues. The methods by which quartermaster class II and class IV supplies are issued will be established by standing operating procedures or administrative orders published by army headquarters. In general, however, the following principles will be observed:

(1) The number of units drawing from one depot or supply installation will be kept to a minimum. The division quartermaster will usually consolidate the requisitions of all units of the division and draw for the division as a whole. When the division quartermaster draws class II supplies for the entire division, he will send trucks to draw the supplies, haul them back to the unit area, and break them down and distribute them on the basis of the individual requisitions of the subordinate units.

(2) The army quartermaster will maintain close control over scarce or controlled quartermaster class II supplies. Requisitions for this category of class II supplies will generally be screened by the office of the army quartermaster, although the method by which control is maintained is a matter at the discretion of the army quartermaster.

c. Records. Tallies are posted on the stock record cards daily so that the supply point commander may at all times have up-to-date information of the stock available for issue. To assure that the prescribed levels are being maintained, the supply point commander must

make periodic reports to the army quartermaster concerning the status of his stock.

d. Credits. Units and organizations may be allocated definite quantities of supplies for a perscribed period of time. When credits are established, supplies are furnished as requisitioned (no approval necessary) and are charged against the credit.

e. Replenishment of army depot stocks. Requisitions for quantities to maintain authorized levels in the army class II and IV depot are prepared periodically in accordance with schedules established by the army and the designated issue or key depot. Emergency requisitions may be placed to meet unforeseen requirements, but this practice should be held to a minimum.

f. Supply of units in communications zone. Units in the communications zone will secure class II and class IV supplies from depots designated by the section or communications zone commander.

17. CLASS III SUPPLY PROCEDURE. **a. Requisitioning by troops in combat zone.** The estimated needs of the division, corps troops, army troops, air force units, and other units in the army area for class III supplies for the next day are included in the daily strength reports (daily telegram) sent each day to the army quartermaster or supply unit. Air force requirements of class III and class III A are also included if named in administrative orders. The army quartermaster tabulates these reports in the army daily telegram, which he sends to the designated issue depot through the advance section. The telegram lists the items and quantities desired at each army class III supply point.

b. Issues to troops in combat zone. The issue depot, upon receiving the army requirements, ships the supplies forward in accordance with shipping instructions. If deliveries of packaged products (5-gallon or 55-gallon drums of gasoline as well as packaged oils and greases) are made, the shipping to the supply points is similar to the shipment of class I supplies. If pipe lines are laid to the army supply points or if tank trucks or railway tank cars are used for shipping in bulk, supply point personnel decant the bulk gasoline into the smaller containers for issue. Issues to units are made in accordance with actual needs on a can-for-can basis—a full can being exchanged for an empty—unless the unit commander certifies that the containers were lost in battle. Divisional quartermaster units in the infantry and armored divisions are equipped to receive class III supplies in bulk (tank trucks or railway tank cars), decant them, and issue them to using units. This is done in emergencies. Aviation gasoline and lubricants can be supplied to air force units through army supply points when so directed by the theater commander.

c. Army reserves. Army reserves of Class III products are maintained at army supply points designated in administrative orders. The levels to be maintained are also prescribed.

d. Records. Class III supply point commanders maintain availability records of the stocks on hand. Receipts and issues are posted from tallies. Stock status reports are submitted to army quartermasters periodically to keep them informed at all times.

e. Safety measures and handling methods. Safety measures and methods of handling in the storage and

issue of petroleum products in a theater of operations are prescribed in TM 10-466.

f. Filling stations. Small supply points similar to commercial filling stations are established in the communications zone and, when the situation permits, in the combat area. These stations are located along lines of communications heavily used by trucks and at loading points, depots, transit bivouac areas, and other points where trucks congregate. In the army area, filling stations are usually established near army supply points, and transfer points. These retail filling points permit trucks to refuel while waiting and thus prevent loss of time and also the loss of the truck capacity required if vehicles had to carry the full supply of gasoline needed for a trip.

g. Supply to troops in communications zone. Troop units in the communications zone secure their class III supplies in a manner similar to that of the combat zone (see a above), usually drawing from a supply point established by depots designated by the communications zone or section commander.

h. Replenishment of stocks at class III depots. In the communications zone bulk storage depots are usually set up near ports of debarkation with the necessary class III filler depots distributed territorially to support the issue depots (see TM 10-466). These depots are connected by pipe lines, if possible. Thus petroleum products may be pumped from one bulk depot to another as the needs of the theater require. If pipe lines are impossible or inadequate, tank trucks, semitrailers, and tank cars are used for bulk shipments. Reserves of packaged products are set up at

selected depots. (TM 5-350 describes the operation of a military pipe line system.)

i. **Solid fuels.** Solid fuels (coal, peat, wood) are provided when available. Since the supply is usually short, solid fuels are issued on a priority basis. Allowances of solid fuels are prescribed by the army, communications zone, or section commander upon the advice of his quartermaster. Plans for procurement and issue of solid fuels must take into consideration the large amount of transportation and labor required to handle the requirements.

SECTION III

PROCESSING OF SALVAGE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS

18. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS. a. General. Salvage consists of unserviceable, condemned, discarded, abandoned, or captured property. The salvage service of the theater is organized to collect and to reclaim, evacuate, or scrap such property according to its condition, the existing facilities, and the demands of the theater. Reclaimed items are returned to supply channels for issue; excess and scrap items are disposed of in accordance with directives issued by the theater commander.

b. **Command responsibility.** The commander of the theatre of operations is responsible for salvage operations in the theater. To meet this responsibility, he publishes the theater salvage plan, which lower commands put into operation. The chief quartermaster is responsible for the salvage activities of quartermaster units engaged in the disposition of normal salvage from battlefield and from all areas occupied by troops.

c. **Importance.** Prompt collection, reclamation, and disposition of salvage property are necessary to reduce the demands of the theater upon supplies from the zone of interior and other sources. In time of war, production and transportation facilities are strained

to the utmost. Complete utilization of the material at hand contributes to the full use of these facilities for the delivery of critically needed items. All commanders must constantly impress upon their organizations that salvage is not junk but military supplies which can be used for the prosecution of the campaign. Salvage patrols must be organized to search the unit area for salvage. After it is collected, the salvage must be evacuated to salvage units.

19. COLLECTION OF SALVAGE **a. Unit collecting points.** Regimental commanders and commanders of separate battalions or companies establish unit collecting points to which salvage collected in the company areas is delivered. Material will consist of unserviceable property from the troops and items collected by the salvage patrol. Salvage from the unit collecting points is loaded on ration trucks and delivered to the division collecting point or to the salvage collecting point established by corps or army troops near the class I supply point.

b. Division collecting points. A division salvage collecting point is set up by the division quartermaster, particularly when troops are being resupplied with class II and class IV items or when issue of new items of equipment is being made. Salvage collected by salvage patrols in the division area and by special troops may also be delivered to the division supply points.

c. Salvage collecting points. A salvage collecting point is established near each quartermaster class I supply point so that trucks sent back by divisions to draw class I supplies may evacuate salvage at the same time. These salvage collecting points are operated by

quartermaster salvage collecting company (T/O&E 10-187) personnel, who receive the salvage from units and division collecting points and process it (see par. 20). In corps and army areas, patrols from the salvage collecting point search roads, abandoned bivouac areas, tank or truck parks, and other areas for items which might have been abandoned or discarded by troops. The salvage collected is hauled to the collecting point for processing. If bath-clothing exchange points are operating in the area, salvaged clothing and equipment collected at those installations are also delivered to the salvage collecting point.

20. PROCESSING OF SALVAGE IN COMBAT

ZONE. a. Classification. Salvage must be classified at the lowest possible echelon so that usable items can be returned to service without unnecessary delay, hauling, and handling. Normally, the classification is made at the salvage collecting point. The salvage collecting company or detachment, through salvage specialists attached from other technical services, makes this classification. Salvage items are first classified by service. Quartermaster items are further classified into clothing, equipment, and general supplies. These categories are further sorted into classes according to the salvage plan of the theater commander. These classes usually include: new, used but serviceable (sometimes in two or more degrees of serviceability), unserviceable but repairable, and scrap (unserviceable and irreparable, fit only for use as raw material).

b. Disposition. Quartermaster items of salvaged property (including captured property), ferrous and nonferrous metal scraps, and certain items issued by

other services but for which salvage responsibility has been delegated to the quartermaster are disposed of in the following manner:

(1) New and used items that are in a usable condition are turned over to the supply points designated by the army quartermaster for reissue. Salvage collecting companies are not authorized to issue items to using units.

(2) Repairable items and soiled items are turned over to quartermaster laundry companies, semimobile (see T/O&E 10-167), or fixed laundry installations for cleaning. If fumigation is necessary, the salvaged items are sent to quartermaster fumigation units (usually operating in conjunction with the semimobile laundries) before laundering. The cleaned items are then turned over to quartermaster salvage repair companies, semimobile (see T/O&E 10-237), or fixed repair installations, where they are repaired and shipped to the designated supply point for reissue. Work done by the salvage repair companies is limited by the company capacity and by the available repair equipment. Items for which the army has a pressing need are given first attention. Items which are in excess of company capacity, for which the army has no need, or which cannot be repaired by the salvage repair company, semimobile, because of lack of proper equipment are evacuated to the communications zone for repair.

(3) Irreparable items are cannibalized for usable spare parts and then reduced to scrap. Irreparable clothing may be sent to the laundry trailers, washed, and issued as rags. Other scrap is sent to the communications zone for final disposition.

(4) Captured enemy material may be utilized by

the army if it is needed and if it can be readily substituted for standard supplies. Specimens of new enemy equipment that appear in salvage channels are turned over to development agencies in the rear of the combat zone. Enemy supplies and equipment (food and clothing particularly) not utilized by these agencies are reported to the army quartermaster by the salvage collecting point and evacuated to the communications zone to be used by prisoners of war or disposed of as directed by higher authority. If the quantity of captured material is so large that the army salvage units cannot process it properly, it is placed under guard and the proper communications zone depot notified. Generally, advance section units will be sent in to process the material or it will remain under guard until it passes to communications zone control as the army advances.

21. PROCESSING OF SALVAGE IN COMMUNICATIONS ZONE.

a. Sources. Salvage material processed in the communications zone comes from three major sources:

(1) Salvage evacuated from the combat zone (see par. 20).

(2) Salvage collected from and by troops and installations in the communications zone.

(3) Captured material and bulky or heavy items which could not be evacuated by combat zone units but which came under communications zone control as the armies moved forward.

b. Classification. Classification of salvage in the communications zone is similar to that in the combat zone. However, many items which could not be re-

paired by combat zone repair facilities can be repaired by the larger and more complete repair shops of the communications zone.

c. Disposition. Classified salvage is disposed of according to the directions of the theater commander. Quartermaster salvage is normally disposed of as follows:

(1) Repairable items are sent to designated depots (usually base depots) where quartermaster salvage repair companies, fixed (see T/O&E 10-317), operate fixed shops. These shops utilize available civilian facilities supplemented, when necessary, with repair equipment from the zone of interior. These shops repair, rebuild, and manufacture clothing, equipment, general supplies, and special-purpose equipment in accordance with the needs of the theater. Repaired items are returned to service by being shipped to the appropriate depot. Quartermaster salvage repair companies, semi-mobile (see T/O&E 10-237), may be used to supplement fixed shops as mobile shops to go to areas where considerable salvage has been collected.

(2) Repairable items in excess of the theater needs may or may not be repaired before disposition. This depends upon the capacity of the shops. They are returned to the zone of interior, shipped to other theaters, turned over to allied governments, or used for the rehabilitation of friendly nations as directed by the Department of the Army and the theater commander.

(3) Scrap which is in demand is shipped to the zone of interior. Other scrap is usually disposed of to friendly nations to be used as raw material in manufacturing.

22. EVACUATION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

a. The evacuation of personal effects (see fig. 9) is the responsibility of the quartermaster service of all echelons. Speed in the prompt evacuation of personal effects is an important moral factor for both wounded and sick personnel in hospitals and for the relatives of deceased personnel. Because personal effects generally contain a number of sensitive items, the number of channels through which they pass should normally be kept to a minimum. Every precaution and control should be made to protect them from pilferage.

b. Personal effects evacuation channels are maintained parallel to, but separate from, salvage channels. The flow of this material is from the front to the rear, where a theater central effects depot is maintained, usually by the theater or communications zone quartermaster. Army and division both maintain personal effects collecting points. A central collecting point (or points) is maintained by advanced section serving all the armies that are supplied by advanced section. The central collecting point is usually maintained in conjunction with a class II and IV depot in advance section area. Personal effects are evacuated from the division collecting point to the army collecting point at least twice weekly, or oftener if conditions warrant. Army evacuates them to advance section on the same schedule.

c. Initiating the evacuation of personal effects is normally the responsibility of three agencies: effects found on the bodies of personnel who have been killed in action will be evacuated to the army or division collecting points by the graves registration personnel; effects of sick or wounded personnel will be evacuated

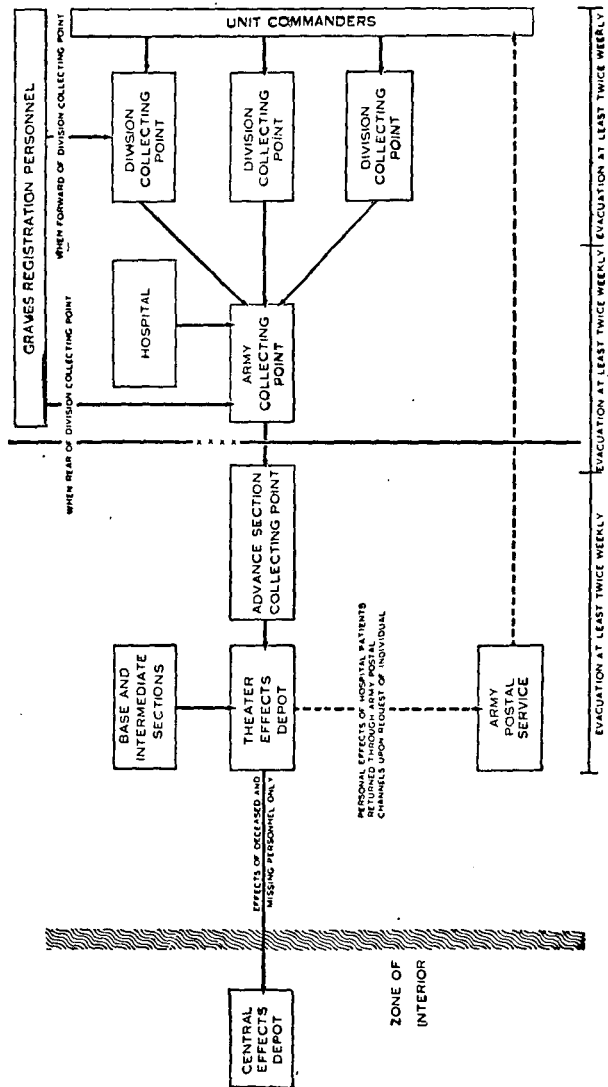


Figure 9. Evacuation of personal effects.

to the army collecting point by the hospital to which the personnel have been evacuated: the company or unit commander of the individual concerned is responsible for the evacuation to the division collecting point of effects left behind at the man's unit, whether he has been killed in action, or evacuated to a hospital. Installations to the rear of division collecting points will evacuate to army collecting points, while installations at the rear of army personal effects collecting points will evacuate direct to advance section. Sections of the communications zone will normally evacuate directly to the theater effects depot. Advance section normally evacuates to the theater effects depot on a semiweekly schedule. The theater effects depot segregates personal effects into two general categories: the personal effects of deceased personnel, personnel missing in action, interned personnel, and prisoners of war, which it forwards to the central effects depot in the zone of interior with the least possible delay; and the personal effects of hospital patients which it holds at the depot for return to the individual upon his request.

d. The return of personal effects to personnel who have been wounded or sick in the hospital is normally accomplished by the theater effects depot through army postal service channels upon request by the individual.

SECTION IV

PROCUREMENT

23. PRINCIPLES OF THEATER PROCUREMENT. a. The quartermaster service in a theater of operations obtains supplies by requisitioning from the zone of interior (see par. 11), by full utilization of salvaged equipment and captured enemy material (see pars. 18 through 21), and by local procurement of supplies in the theater. To conserve shipping facilities from the zone of interior, it is necessary that local resources be fully utilized, particularly for supplies involving great tonnage, such as food, forage, solid fuels, gasoline, lubricants, and construction materials. Other resources to be utilized include services (such as utilities and labor), supplies from local manufacture, buildings for warehouses and billets, and land for operating sites.

b. Local procurement of supplies in territory belonging to an ally or a country friendly to the United States is accomplished by means of long-range financial arrangements with the friendly government or by direct cash purchases. Controls established by the friendly government to insure a sufficient flow of local supplies to the local civilian population must be scrupulously honored by theater procurement authorities in their dealings with local industrial or business agents.

c. Material resources in hostile territory are obtained by purchase, requisition, contributions, billeting, or confiscation, as defined in FM 100-10. The most

common method of procurement in enemy territory is by purchase or requisition. Due consideration is given to the arrangements made with allied governments and to the needs of the local population. Procedure for utilization of local resources is prescribed by the theater commander in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations of higher authority. Those guilty of unauthorized seizure of property are punished as looters.

d. It is imperative that all agencies involved in local procurement avoid all practices or procedures that might in any way tend to set them up in competition against another agency, technical service, branch of the United States armed forces (such as the Department of the Navy) or a friendly or allied army or government. Central procurement agencies (see par. 24) are generally established to coordinate, supervise, and control all local procurement so that competition between the services may be eliminated. Such an agency's operations are usually supervisory in nature, and actual purchases are made by purchasing officers of the technical services. Even when such an agency is established, however, it is the responsibility of the procurement authority at every echelon to engage in local procurement in a manner that will develop cooperation rather than competition among the various procurement agencies.

24. GENERAL PROCUREMENT BOARD. a.

Organization. The organization of the general procurement board, although subject to variation on account of local conditions in a given theater, usually embraces the following members:

- (1) General purchasing agent, who, as chairman of

the board, is responsible for the board's activities in the supervision and coordination of all procurement. He serves as a member of joint or allied supply councils and committees and of the staff of the theater commander (or communications zone or services of supply commander when so delegated). Officers in the office of the chief quartermaster designated as purchasing and contracting officers work in close liaison with him. In a fully developed theater, an area or section commander may have on his staff a purchasing agent to whom he delegates the responsibilities of general purchasing agent for the command.

(2) Senior procurement officer of each supply service of the command, including the quartermaster service.

(3) Senior procurement officer of the United States Air Force.

(4) Senior procurement officer of the United States Navy (where applicable).

(5) Representative of the allied governments when operations are conducted under a combined military command.

(6) Ex officio members, such as assistant chief of staff, G-4 (or his deputy), and representatives of such related agencies as may be desirable.

b. Functions of general procurement board. The functions of the general procurement board will normally be to—

(1) Supervise, coordinate, and control all procurement in the theater by United States forces.

(2) Establish and prescribe policies, procedures, methods, and regulations for local procurement in the theater.

(3) Publish availability lists of supplies procurable in the theater so that theater requisitioning agencies, by reference to these lists, may eliminate the requisitioning of such supplies from the zone of interior.

(4) Control procurement of items requiring replacement in kind of comparable items or raw materials from the United States.

(5) Determine local sources of supply and production and assist in developing them to maximum capacity.

(6) Perfect arrangements with appropriate officials of local governments for procurement (without cash payment) of needed supplies and services that are locally available.

(7) Negotiate standard arrangements with local governments for the procurement of services and labor in order to prevent labor difficulties, disturbances of local wage rates, and hours and conditions, and reduce shipments of labor personnel to the minimum.

(8) Insure cooperation and prevent competition among supply services, and between United States supply services and local military and civilian agencies, in local acquisitions of supplies, facilities, and services.

(9) Establish priorities, when so directed by the theater commander or his delegated representative, for items procured locally.

(10) Supervise the initial storage and inspection, when so directed by the theater commander or his delegated authority, of all supplies procured locally. (Varying standards of manufacture and agriculture throughout the world make it imperative that such inspections be thorough and continuing.)

(11) Maintain records of all supplies and services received or furnished by United States forces.

• (12) Furnish a representative for joint supply councils or committees established by local government.

25. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY IN LOCAL PROCUREMENT.

a. The establishment of a general procurement board does not relieve the quartermaster service of its responsibility for the local procurement of needed supplies and services. Quartermaster procurement officers must prepare estimates of long-range requirements and place requisitions with the general purchasing agent in adequate time for contracts to be made. They must explore sources of supply to make technical negotiations with government officials and commercial suppliers. They must assure the actual procurement and delivery of supplies and report the status of all contracts periodically to the general purchasing agent, although the contracts may have been made through the general procurement board and its branch offices.

b. In addition, the quartermaster service will be called upon to render technical assistance to the general procurement board in the procurement of quartermaster type products. Many manufactured articles which appear common to this and to foreign countries vary so greatly in technical details that trained technicians are required to adjust specifications and to inspect performance.

26. TYPES OF QUARTERMASTER LOCAL PROCUREMENT.

Local procurement of quartermaster supplies and service is usually divided into headquarters and field procurement.

a. Headquarters procurement. All procurement to provide quartermaster depot stocks and to meet long-term requirements is known as headquarters procurement and is the responsibility of the procurement division, office of the chief quartermaster. Headquarters procurement is made by means of requirements filed on the proper agencies of allied governments through the office of the general purchasing agent.

b. Field procurement. Field procurement is the acquisition of supplies and services by procurement officers of quartermaster units other than the office of the chief quartermaster. Supplies and services which may be procured by field procurement are usually limited to items to meet day-to-day requirements which are not for depot stocks, cost less than an authorized amount, and are not recurrent. An exception to this limitation is the emergency procurement of quartermaster supplies and services by any agency when time and exigencies of the service do not permit acquisition through regular channels.

27. QUARTERMASTER PROCUREMENT PERSONNEL. All procurement of quartermaster supplies and services is made by purchasing and contracting officers appointed by special orders issued by the theater commander and by subordinate headquarters delegated this authority by him. The purchasing and contracting officers may also be agent officers if the orders so specify.

28. SUPPLIES AUTHORIZED FOR PROCUREMENT. The theater commander, through the general purchasing agent, will publish procurement directives describing the supplies and services which may be

procured. These directives are necessary for the control of procurement, for the protection of the civilian population, and for the protection of the health of the troops. The directives will also prescribe the procurement methods to be used.

29. REPORTING. All supplies and services received by United States forces, whether by headquarters procurement or field procurement, are reported to the general purchasing agent. This total local procurement of quartermaster type items is then reported to the chief quartermaster, who in turn subtracts these quantities from requisitions and total requirements for quartermaster supplies in the zone of interior. The procedure of reporting and the channels to be used will be prescribed by theater procurement directives.

SECTION V

QUARTERMASTER SERVICE IN DIVISIONS AND BRIGADES

30. SERVICE IN DIVISIONS. a. **General.** Quartermaster service in divisions is provided by divisional units which are organic to the division and are authorized by the division Tables of Organization. The quartermaster divisional unit provides quartermaster services to elements of the division and is the command agency for any additional quartermaster units which may be attached to supplement the organic unit. In supply operations, higher headquarters is responsible for establishing supply points convenient to the divisions. The division quartermaster will use his trucks and labor to draw supplies in bulk, establish division supply points, and issue supplies to the using units. In addition to providing quartermaster supplies to the division the quartermaster divisional units provide organically such services as laundry, bath, graves registration, and transportation.

b. **Organization and functions.** The organization of divisional quartermaster units is prescribed in Tables of Organization for the division which it serves. The primary units of the divisional quartermaster unit are the office of the division quartermaster and the operating units. The office of the division quartermaster is

the staff unit where requirements are determined, requisitions processed, and supply and service records maintained. The operating units provide for the physical operation of quartermaster supply and service.

c. Operations. In general, the operations of the divisional quartermaster unit are as follows:

(1) *Class I supplies.* Each day the division quartermaster (supply section, ODQM) receives a ration return from each drawing unit (regiments, separate battalions, special troops) giving its ration strength. The figures of the ration returns are tabulated and forwarded to the army class I supply point (see par. 15). Rations are drawn in bulk for the whole division by the division quartermaster, brought to the division class I supply point, broken down, and issued to the units according to a schedule announced in division administrative orders. Personnel from the quartermaster service are used to operate the division supply point. The level of class I supplies to be carried as division reserves is prescribed by the army commander. Copies of the menu to be used are issued either with the ration components (unless an operational ration is issued) or at regular intervals by theater headquarters. The division quartermaster is responsible for advising all units of the division of changes and substitutions in the printed menu.

(2) *Class II and class IV supplies.* Class II and class IV supplies are issued as prescribed in paragraph 16. The division quartermaster receives the requisitions for class II and class IV supplies from the units periodically, as prescribed in division administrative orders. The supply officer tabulates the requirements and submits a division requisition to the army class II

and IV depot as scheduled. The division quartermaster draws supplies in bulk, and the items are brought to a division class II and IV supply point, broken down, and issued to the using units. When the army quartermaster authorizes the direct exchange of socks and other fast-moving clothing items at the class I supply point, the division quartermaster draws these supplies in bulk and performs the necessary exchange with unit supply officers. The prescribed division reserve of quartermaster class II and class IV supplies is maintained by the division quartermaster for emergency issues.

(3) *Class III supplies.* The division quartermaster consolidates the unit estimates for class II supplies each day (see par. 17a) and sends the division estimates to the army quartermaster or supply point. Class III supplies may be issued in one of the following ways:

(a) They may be issued (normally) by the division quartermaster on a can-for-can basis to using units (see par. 17b).

(b) They may be issued at army supply points direct to using units in the division.

(c) In emergencies only, the division quartermaster may receive class III supplies in bulk (tank cars, tank trucks, or pipe lines) for decanting at the division supply point and subsequent issue to units.

(4) *Salvage.* The division quartermaster is responsible for all salvage activities in the division. Normally, this responsibility will entail only the collection and removal of salvage. However, when conditions permit, such elementary classification of salvage should be made as will make available for resupply to divisional troops items of clothing and equipment in short supply

that require little or no reclamation. Quartermaster salvage turned in by units of the division is sent to army salvage collecting points. Items which are turned in for repair and return to the user, such as shoes, clothing, tentage, and other equipment of quartermaster issue, are sent to army semimobile salvage repair units for repair and return.

(5) *Graves registration service.* The division quartermaster supervises the graves registration service—identification, removal or burial, and removal of personal effects of the dead—of the division. Personnel and transportation are provided organically both for the maintenance of records and for the actual operation of the service on a limited scale or supervision of the operations on a larger scale.

(a) In static situations the division quartermaster provides all essential services, including the maintenance of records.

(b) In active situations the division quartermaster provides supervisory personnel for attached graves registration detachments or for other personnel provided for this work.

(6) *Laundry service.* Personnel and equipment are provided organically to perform limited field laundry service. The division quartermaster will operate his laundries to relieve the drain on supply channels as required by the immediate situation. He may devote the laundries to washing only socks, or, he may feel that by selecting garments in short supply from his salvage pile, he can relieve the shortage in certain items.

(7) *Bathing facilities.* Personnel and equipment are provided organically for the furnishing of hot showers to personnel of the division on a scheduled basis.

(8) *Transportation.* The quartermaster organic transportation of a division is provided to carry the prescribed loads of quartermaster supply and for the daily resupply of class I and III items to the division.

31. QUARTERMASTER SERVICE IN ENGINEER SPECIAL BRIGADE. a. The mission of the engineer special brigade is to transport troops from a friendly near shore to a hostile far shore, to resupply these troops after the beachhead is established, and to construct shore facilities. The engineer special brigade operates the beach areas on the far shore during the initial stages of an assault. It unloads craft and sets up and operates dumps and supply points for all types of supplies until the usual supply procedures can be established.

b. Quartermaster service in the brigade is provided by quartermaster headquarters and headquarters company, engineer special brigade (T/O&E 10-276S). The brigade quartermaster acts in the dual capacity as commander of the headquarters and headquarters company and attached quartermaster units and as special staff officer. Normally, at least one quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O&E 10-77) is attached to the brigade; other quartermaster units are attached as necessary, the number depending upon the size of the operation.

SECTION VI

QUARTERMASTER NONDIVISIONAL UNITS

32. DEFINITION AND FUNCTIONS. a. Quartermaster nondivisional units, which are not organic parts of any organization, are separate detachments, companies, or troops organized to perform specialized quartermaster operations or to render specialized quartermaster service. They are assigned to theaters of operations or task forces to perform the specialized missions for which they are organized and trained. Nondivisional units assigned to a theater or task force are attached to armies and communications zone units to render quartermaster service in support of the combat elements of United States forces; they are occasionally attached to divisions, corps, and air forces.

b. In all nondivisional commands, the nature of the quartermaster's mission will determine the form of the organizational structure he uses to get the job done. Type quartermaster units have been planned in an attempt to reflect all conceivable aspects of quartermaster field activity so that by the attachment of a combination of these units, either in whole or in part, any conceivable quartermaster operational field function can be performed. The organizational media by which an army, corps, base, or section quartermaster

will accomplish his mission will be a combination of the quartermaster units listed below:

(1) Organizational media for securing unit control:

(a) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group (T/O&E 10-22). (See par. 33a.)

(b) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (squadron) (T/O&E 10-536). (See par. 33b.)

(2) Organizational media adaptable for class I, class II, and class IV supply operations:

(a) Headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-520-1). (See par. 34a.)

(b) Quartermaster base depot company (T/O&E 10-367). (See par. 34b.)

(c) Quartermaster depot company, supply (T/O&E 10-227). (See par. 34c.)

(d) Quartermaster base depot supply and sales company (T/O&E 10-387). (See par. 34d.)

(e) Quartermaster railhead company (T/O&E 10-197). (See par. 34e.)

(f) Quartermaster bakery company (T/O&E 10-147). (See par. 34f.)

(g) Quartermaster refrigeration company, fixed (T/O&E 10-217). (See par. 34g.)

(h) Quartermaster refrigeration company, mobile (T/O&E 10-247). (See par. 34h.)

(3) Organizational media adaptable for gasoline supply operations:

(a) Quartermaster base petroleum supply company (T/O&E 10-377). (See par. 35a.)

(b) Quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O &E 10-77). (See par. 35b.)

(c) Quartermaster large drum manufacturing company (T/O&E 10-347S). (See par. 35c.)

(d) Quartermaster railhead company (T/O&E 10-1947). (See par. 34e.)

(4) Organizational media adaptable for the accomplishment of various quartermaster services:

(a) Quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-167). (See par. 36a.)

(b) Quartermaster fumigation and bath company, mobile (T/O&E 10-257). (See par. 38b.)

(c) Quartermaster sales company, mobile (T/O&E 10-157). (See par. 36c.)

(d) Quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-297). (See par. 36d.)

(e) Quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-298). (See par. 36e.)

(5) Organizational media adaptable for transportation operations:

(a) Quartermaster pack troop (Company) (T/O&E 10-18). (See par. 37a.)

(b) Quartermaster remount troop (T/O&E 10-97). (See par. 37b.)

(6) Organizational media adaptable for salvage operations:

(a) Quartermaster salvage collection company (T/O&E 10-187). (See par. 38a.)

(b) Quartermaster salvage repair company (fixed), quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-317). (See par. 38b.)

(c) Quartermaster salvage repair company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-237). (See par. 38c.)

(d) Quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-167). (See par. 36a.)

(e) Quartermaster fumigation and bath company, mobile (T/O&E 10-257). (See par. 36b.)

(7) Organizational media adaptable for supplementing troops engaged in missions described above.

(a) Quartermaster service company (T/O&E 10-67). (See par. 39a.)

(b) Quartermaster service organization, cellular (T/O&E 10-500). (See par. 39b.)

33. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA FOR SECURING UNIT CONTROL. Units assigned or attached to a command are capable of operating separately; however, for purposes of supervision and control, they are usually attached to a quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment (see b below). These flexible battalions, in turn may be attached to a group headquarters and headquarters detachment (see a below), to centralize control further. Since the attachments may be revised as the situation demands, the use of battalion and group organizations lends flexibility to the quartermaster service of a command and makes it easily adjustable to changing situations. At the same time, use of these organizations insures centralized control of operations and continuity of a command to the most practicable degree.

a. Headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group (T/O&E 10-22). (1) The mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group, is to provide a command agency for planning, supervising, and coordinating the operation, training, administration, and supply of attached

quartermaster nondivisional units. Each quartermaster group consists of a headquarters and headquarters detachment control, three or more quartermaster battalion headquarters and headquarters detachments (see b below), and their attached quartermaster nondivisional companies. If the situation demands, the companies may be attached directly to the group headquarters and headquarters detachment, but this practice is to be discouraged. The use of a group headquarters gives centralized control of the attached units yet assures flexibility, since the attachments are revised to meet changing situations.

(2) At a large quartermaster base depot in the communications zone, a group headquarters might be used for control of the attached troops when the number of attached nondivisional units exceeds the capacity of headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot for control and supervision (see par. 36a).

b. Headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (squadron) (T/O&E 10-536). (1) The mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (squadron), is to supervise and coordinate the administration, training, operation, and supply of from three to six attached quartermaster companies or troops.

(2) When a medical detachment is required and authorized by the Department of the Army, it is organized under T/O&E 8-500.

(3) The headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion, can be utilized anywhere in a theatre of operations. It can be used for any of the purposes listed below. Each method of use is illustrated

by an example of the use of the battalion for that particular purpose. These examples are to be considered as suggestions only, not as arbitrary rules governing the use of battalions. The mission and method of use of a quartermaster battalion will change with the shifting tactical situation confronting the element it is supporting.

(a) *To form a battalion of same type companies assigned to a command.* If the situation is static and the lines of communication short and good, all the bakery companies assigned to an army might be attached to a battalion headquarters to form a single battalion to bake all the bread used by that army. This battalion would operate under the supply division of the army quartermaster's office. A single supply point could be established for ingredients and the problem of supply of those items simplified.

(b) *To form battalion of related missions to do a particular job.* In the army area a battalion composed of a battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment, a quartermaster salvage collecting company, a quartermaster salvage repair company (semimobile), three quartermaster laundry companies (semimobile), and two fumigation and bath companies could be formed to operate under the army quartermaster. This battalion would process the salvage received from corps and collected within the army area. It would supply laundry facilities to the salvage units, to hospitals, and to troops in the army area. The fumigation and bath companies would be used to fumigate salvage and other clothing and equipment as required and to operate bath points in the army area. A battalion headquarters detachment would exercise operational control

over all units assigned to the battalion and coordinate activities within the battalion as well as with other units to which the battalion provides service.

(c) *To form battalion to render balanced quartermaster service to a command.* A battalion composed of a headquarters and headquarters detachment, a quartermaster fumigation and bath company, a quartermaster laundry company (semimobile), a quartermaster graves registration company, and a quartermaster service company might be attached to a corps. Since the corps normally draws its supplies and processes its salvage through supporting army facilities, this battalion would make the quartermaster service to the corps complete by providing additional labor and evacuating the dead, operating cemeteries (if necessary), providing laundry service, and operating bath-clothing exchange points in the corps area. The corps quartermaster would direct the utilization of the units, and the battalion commander would be responsible to him for the administration, operation, and control of the companies.

34. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR CLASS I, II, AND IV SUPPLY OPERATIONS. Quartermaster personnel and equipment to expedite the flow of quartermaster supplies all the way from the base depot in the communications zone to forward supply points in the army area are available in organizations particularly developed to handle each individual phase of supply to commanders at all echelons responsible for logistical operations.

a. Headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-520-1). (1) The

mission of this company is to provide supervisory and administrative personnel for the quartermaster section of a communications zone base general depot or for quartermaster branch depot in the communications zone (see par. 13c). Operating at a quartermaster branch depot, this company furnishes command and supervisory personnel for the depot headquarters, for the depot quartermaster, and for the depot supply division. At a base general depot, this company functions in an administrative and supervisory capacity for the quartermaster units assigned to the quartermaster section.

(2) The organization provides a nucleus around which a quartermaster depot or a quartermaster section of a general depot in the communications zone can be built to any desired capacity. The personnel provided are administrative and supervisory personnel. Utilities and other administrative services are provided by attached service units, such as a signal service platoon, station hospital, finance section, engineer utilities section, military police company, ordnance service platoon, and a quartermaster base depot supply and sales company (see d below). Operating personnel for the divisions of the quartermaster depot or quartermaster section of a general depot come from attached quartermaster nondivisional units. The number and type depend upon the capacity of the depot, but one or more of the following may be used:

(a) Quartermaster base depot company (see b below).

(b) Quartermaster refrigeration company, fixed (see g below).

(c) Quartermaster refrigeration company, mobile (see h below).

(d) Quartermaster salvage repair company, fixed (see par. 38b).

(e) Quartermaster base petroleum supply company (see par. 35a).

(f) Quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (see par. 36a).

(g) Quartermaster bakery company (see f below).

(h) Quartermaster graves registration company (see par. 36d).

(i) Quartermaster service company (see par. 39a).

(3) To control properly the attached units, a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster group (see par. 33a), may be utilized.

b. Quartermaster base depot company (T/O&E 10-367). (1) This unit is designed to operate only in conjunction with a headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-520-1), in the communications zone. It provides technical personnel for the receipt, storage, and issue of class I, class II, and class IV quartermaster supplies and additional personnel to augment headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot. The normal assignment is one company to a quartermaster section of a base general depot or to a branch quartermaster depot with requirements of approximately 100,000 men. For administrative purposes the company organization contains a company headquarters. In addition to his company duties, the company commander is on the special staff of the depot headquarters. The company is organized to handle clothing and equipment, general supplies, and subsistence.

(2) Details of company operations are described in TM 10-367.

c. Quartermaster depot company, supply (T/O&E 10-227). (1) This company is organized to provide administrative and technical personnel for the operation of an army quartermaster supply depot in a theater of operations (see par. 13d). Normally, the company is under the direct control of the army quartermaster.

(2) The company may be utilized to handle class II and class IV supplies alone, or it may be used to operate a class I depot. The capacity of the company can be increased by additional service troops. Labor and transportation must be provided from the depot or other pools. Simplified property accounting records are maintained for the purpose of making available information as to the quantities on hand.

(3) Company operations are described in detail in FM 10-22.

d. Quartermaster base depot supply and sales company (T/O&E 10-387). (1) The mission of this company is to furnish all classes of quartermaster supplies and retail sales facilities for all components of a general depot or a branch depot. It provides personnel to supervise the labor pool and to dispatch labor details from the pool. Such companies are normally assigned at the rate of one for each general depot, branch depot, or port which serves approximately 100,000 troops. For smaller installations, supply and sales teams from T/O&E 10-500 are used.

(2) This company may also be assigned, as required, to large headquarters and other installations having need of supply and sales service.

(3) Company operations are described in detail in FM 10-38.

e. Quartermaster railhead company (T/O&E 10-197). (1) The quartermaster railhead company is designed to provide an administrative and technical unit for the operation of supply points in a theater of operations. The railhead company operates supply points to receive, break down, and issue class I, class II, class III, and class IV supplies. The platoons are capable of separate operations. When increased capacity is necessary, service troops are attached.

(2) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-379.

f. Quartermaster bakery company (T/O&E 10-147). (1) The function of this company is to supply fresh bread for troops in the field. The company may operate as a unit, as separate platoons, or as separate sections, depending upon requirements.

(2) In the combat zone, bakery companies operate under the direction of the army quartermaster. Normally, bakery companies or elements of bakery companies are assigned to support army supply points, the size of the bakery unit depending upon the troop strength served by the supply point. Situated at the supply point, the bakery company can produce bread to be issued daily with the ration break-down and also draw necessary bakery ingredients each day. The entire bakery company has a production capacity of from 24,000 pounds (recommended) to 32,000 pounds (maximum) of fresh bread daily. Normally, one company will be sufficient to furnish fresh bread for an entire corps or a number of units with a cumulative strength comparable to that of a corps. Other companies may be dispersed in the army service area to

supply army and air force troops and to augment the production of the bakery units supporting the army supply points. In order to maintain centralized control, all bakery units in the army area may be placed under a single headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (T/O&E 10-536). Such a grouping may be especially advantageous to insure proper control of bread ingredients, when such products are in short supply, and to maintain uniformity of bakery production methods and schedules. Bakery companies move forward by leapfrogging in order to provide continuous supply of bread to troops.

(3) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-415.

g. Quartermaster refrigeration company, fixed (T/O&E 10-217). (1) The primary function of this company is to receive, store, and issue perishable meats and foodstuffs. This company contains a headquarters platoon, a cold-storage platoon, and an attached veterinary. A butchery platoon is provided only when an abattoir is to be operated. The cold-storage platoon has charge of the physical operation of the cold-storage plant. The veterinary is attached to the company for the purpose of inspection of foodstuffs delivered to the plant. The attached engineer refrigeration operating and maintenance team provided for by T/O&E 10-217 operates and maintains refrigeration equipment supplied by the Corps of Engineers.

(2) Normally, the company is attached to the headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot (see a above), but it may also operate installations located at branch depots in the forward sectors of the communications zone.

h. Quartermaster refrigeration company, mobile (T/O&E 10-247). (1) The mission of this company is to transport perishable supplies when other means are not available. It is assigned to the communications zone as required. In the combat zone it would normally be assigned to an army. The estimated hauling capacity of this company varies with the operating conditions, especially with the distance of haul. When the distance of the haul does not require more than 1 day per trip, however, one section can haul perishables for one division, one platoon can haul for three divisions, and the company can haul for nine divisions.

(2) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-615.

35. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY OPERATIONS. Units specially developed to handle each individual phase of petroleum products supply are available to the commanders responsible for logistical operations at all echelons. (See TM 5-350 for the functions and responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers in setting up a military pipe-line system.)

a. Quartermaster base petroleum supply company (T/O&E 10-377). (1) The function of this company is to receive and store petroleum products at communications zone depots, tank farms, or petroleum pipeline terminals, to supervise the distribution of bulk gasoline and lubricants to canning points, and to clean cans and fill them from bulk supply. It may also supervise the distribution of packaged and/or bulk petroleum products to designated army supply points in the army area.

(2) The following supplemental organizations are required to enable the base petroleum supply company to fulfill its mission:

(a) Transportation truck company, heavy (T/O&E 10-37).

(b) Quartermaster service company (T/O&E 10-67) (and/or civilian or prisoner of war labor).

(3) If the capacity of the base petroleum company is in excess of requirements or if the company should be supplemented by a unit of less than company size, appropriate petroleum-dispensing units and drum-cleaning units from the quartermaster service organization, cellular (see par. 39b), may be utilized either in lieu of the company or as a supplemental unit to it.

b. Quartermaster gasoline supply company (T/O&E 10-77). (1) The function of this company is to break down, issue, and (to a limited extent) deliver gasoline, oil, and lubricants to units in the field. It may be used to operate class III supply points in the combat zone. It is organized to handle the receipt, canning, storage, and issue of petroleum products and the necessary cleaning of 5-gallon and 55-gallon drums.

(2) The company may operate as a unit, by platoons, or by sections, depending upon the size of the supply point needed. Extra labor may be secured by attaching service company personnel.

(3) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-465.

c. Quartermaster large drum manufacturing company (T/O&E 10-347S). The mission of this company is to manufacture 55-gallon drums within a theater. Shipping space is saved by shipping sheet

metal stock overseas to the manufacturing plants, which, like any modern manufacturing plant, are set up on a production line basis.

d. Organization for supply of petroleum products.

By adapting the functions of the units listed above, two suggested combinations can be effected in the organization for supply of petroleum products.

(1) Supply operations can be shared by the quartermaster base petroleum supply company and the quartermaster gasoline supply company. Under this system, the base, petroleum supply company would maintain the petroleum base depot or tank farm in the communications zone and ship bulk petroleum products to the class III supply point in the combat zone. The supply point would be maintained by the gasoline supply company, which would break down the bulk petroleum into a packaged product and effect its distribution to using units.

(2) Supply operations, complete from communications zone petroleum depot to army supply point, could be maintained by the base petroleum supply company alone. Under this system, the base petroleum supply company, in addition to operating the petroleum base depot in the communications zone, would send forward a detachment into the combat zone to operate the class III supply point. This detachment, supplemented if necessary by either a petroleum-dispensing unit from the quartermaster service organization (see par. 39b) or a detachment of the quartermaster railhead company (see par. 34e), would receive the bulk product at the class III supply point, effect its break-down, and distribute it to the using units.

36. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF VARIOUS QUARTERMASTER SERVICES. Quartermaster laundry, fumigation and bath, grave registration and other service operations are accomplished by the use of organizations specifically developed for each individual operation.

a. Quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-167). (1) The mission of this company is to provide laundry service to hospitals, salvage installations, and troops in the combat zone. It is used in the communications zone only when fixed laundry facilities are not available.

(2) Normally, one company is assigned to each corps to provide service first to medical installations in the corps area and then to corps troops. Other laundry companies operate in the army area providing service to hospitals, salvage installations, and troops according to priorities established by the army commander. In the army service area the company often works in conjunction with a quartermaster salvage repair company and a quartermaster fumigation and bath company.

(3) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-352.

b. Quartermaster fumigation and bath company, mobile (T/O&E 10-257). (1) The mission of this company is to delouse and bathe personnel, fumigate clothing and equipment, and supply clean clothing to personnel being processed. Each of the platoons in the company has a platoon headquarters, a supply section, and an operating section. The supply section transports and issues clean clothing to replace the worn and soiled

clothing of the processed men. A fumigation and bath outfit, consisting of a mobile water heater, a portable shower system, and fumigation chambers, is provided for each operating section.

(2) In the combat zone, one company usually operates in support of each corps and one in the army area. The company usually operates as platoons, with each platoon set up where it can service the maximum number of troops. The bath-clothing exchange points move as often as it is necessary to be convenient to the troops.

(3) A quartermaster laundry company (or section) may operate in conjunction with the company to launder the soiled clothing which is turned in by the bathing troops. After being laundered, the clothing is placed in stock to be issued to other users. The fumigation chambers are used to fumigate salvage and other items as are necessary.

(4) Details of the company operations are described in TM 10-645.

c. Quartermaster sales company, mobile (T/O&E 10-157). (1) The mission of the quartermaster sales company is to sell to military personnel in the theater of operations certain designated small articles not normally supplied from other sources. Credit sales are not made. The items which may be stocked are designated by the Department of the Army. The theater commander determines from the authorized list items to be sold. Company headquarters, in addition to performing the normal administrative work, provides for mess and supply functions. The company commander is the accountable officer. The quartermaster sales company is so designed that platoons or sections may operate as independent units.

(2) One sales company is normally assigned to an army. It operates a static sales store in the vicinity of the army class II and IV depot and mobile sales stores, which go out to corps and division areas according to prescribed schedules.

d. Quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-297). (1) The quartermaster graves registration company supervises the collection, identification, and burial of the dead, recording and marking graves, collecting and disposing of the personal effects of the deceased, and operating military cemeteries. The labor for digging graves, beautifying cemeteries, and doing other work of a similar nature is provided by service company troops, prisoners of war, or hired civilians.

(2) Within an army, one company is usually assigned to support each corps, with another company operating in the army area. Companies are attached to designated depots in the communications zone as required.

(3) Operations are as described in FM 10-63.

e. Quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-298). This graves registration company not only supervises graves registration activities (see par. 34d) but also has adequate personnel for collecting and evacuation squads which work with divisional combat elements. Service troops or prisoners of war are attached for grave-digging units.

37. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS.

Transportation by pack animal is accomplished by the use of quartermaster organizations developed to

supplement the use of organic transportation in the movement of personnel and supplies.

a. Quartermaster pack troop (company) (T/O&E 10-118). The mission of this troop is to transport supplies in areas which are isolated from truck, rail, air, or water transport facilities and to supplement one or more other types of transport in other areas. It is the basic operating unit of the quartermaster squadron (T/O&E 10-115), but it may also operate separately or attached. Ordinarily, this troop carries supplies to units which are well forward. It picks up supplies at the terminal points of other transport facilities and carries them over rough or mountainous regions or through jungle-covered areas to the troops ahead. Replacement of animals for pack troops is a function of the remount service, which has remount depots echeloned in depth from the corps area back into the communications zone.

b. Quartermaster remount troop (T/O&E 10-97).
(1) While this organization cannot properly be classified as an organization directly concerned with transportation operations, its mission is closely allied with that of the quartermaster pack troop (see a above). In a theater of operations, the mission of the quartermaster remount troop is to establish and operate a field remount depot, which receives animals from the zone of interior, from base remount depots, and from veterinary hospitals in the rear, and issues them for the use of field forces. The troop may also receive evacuated animals for reconditioning and reissue or for further evacuation. It is classified as a mounted organization, mounts being drawn from the depot.

(2) Detailed operations of the remount troop are described in TM 10-395.

38. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS. Quartermaster salvage operations are maintained by the use of three units specially developed for that purpose.

a. Quartermaster salvage collecting company (T/O&E 10-187). (1) This company is responsible for receipt, collection, and basic classification of all salvage at collecting points, dumps, railheads, and salvage depots. For assistance in this work, salvage specialists from other technical services are attached to the company and its operating units.

(2) The work of this company in salvage operations is described in paragraphs 18 through 21.

(3) Detailed operations of this company are described in TM 10-266.

b. Quartermaster salvage repair company (fixed), quartermaster base depot (T/O&E 10-317). (1) This company furnishes technical and supervisory personnel required for the operation of fixed salvage repair installations of a quartermaster base depot. Operating personnel may be service troops, prisoners of war, or civilians drawn from the depot labor pool. Transportation is furnished from the depot motor pool.

(2) The capacity will vary with the number of operating personnel used and equipment available.

c. Quartermaster salvage repair company, semi-mobile (T/O&E 10-237). (1) The mission of this company is the repairing of clothing and equipage in the field. This company is divided into platoons and sections. Each section specializes in one phase of repair

work and has its own equipment for this specialized repair work. The company sends to the base depot any repair work which it is not equipped to perform. In actual field operations, the quartermaster salvage repair company may operate with a laundry company, a fumigation and bath company, and a headquarters and headquarters detachment, quartermaster battalion (T/O&E 10-536)), to form a quartermaster battalion, which operates as far forward in the theater of operations as practicable (see par. 33b).

(2) Salvage repair sections for the repair of gasoline ranges, lanterns, typewriters, etc., may be organized and placed under control of the salvage repair company. When this is done, these sections may also be charged with the mission of supplying parts, by direct exchange, to divisions and separate units in the area. They may also be charged with the responsibility of replenishing the stock level of parts carried by the division quartermaster, thus relieving the class II depot of this responsibility.

(3) Detailed operations of the company are described in TM 10-265.

39. ORGANIZATIONAL MEDIA ADAPTABLE FOR SUPPLEMENTING TROOPS ENGAGED IN BASIC QUARTERMASTER MISSIONS. a. Quartermaster service company (T/O&E 10-67).

(1) This company is designed to facilitate the work of other quartermaster units by supplying labor when additional men are required. Companies may be used to constitute a labor pool for the army, corps, divisions, or communications zone organization to which it is

attached. Platoons of the company may operate separately.

(2) Detailed operations of the service company are described in FM 10-6.

b. Quartermaster service organization, cellular (T/O&E 10-500). (1) To secure still greater flexibility in quartermaster service, the quartermaster service organization, cellular, may be used to secure composite units of platoon, company, or battalion size, similar small specialized units, or additional strength for established nondivisional units. The use of this cellular table of organization and equipment permits the furnishing of "tailor-made" units of any desirable size or capacity for the quartermaster service of a command.

(2) The quartermaster service organization, cellular, is made up of cells of various types, strengths, and capacities, which can be used to form teams to meet quartermaster requirements of widely varying character without creating special units or subdividing fixed strength units for each situation. The teams are designed to operate specific equipment (for example, a single mobile laundry) or to perform a specific function, such as gasoline drum cleaning, motor maintenance, or administration of a military unit. Platoons, companies, and battalions may be formed by combining the various teams necessary to provide balanced quartermaster service. When teams from several services are attached to a command, a branch immaterial headquarters from T/O&E 600-500 should be used for administration and control. Teams organized under T/O&E 10-500 are normally attached to such units as headquarters, base general depot; headquarters and

headquarters company, major or medium port (overseas); headquarters and headquarters company, quartermaster base depot; or to any other installation or unit as required.

(3) Quartermaster teams from T/O&E 10-500 are generally used in the following ways:

(a) Augmentation of fixed strength units where increments of less than company size are required. This use is valuable when a small task force requires complete logistical support. For example, a supply team can be used to increase the capacity of a quartermaster depot company, supply.

(b) Provision of station services for ports, depots, and other fixed installations outside the zone of interior.

(c) Formation of platoons, companies, or battalions to do special jobs. The use of T/O&E 10-500 removes the necessity for special tables and subdividing fixed strength units.

SECTION VII

THEATER AIR FORCE QUARTERMASTER ORGANIZATION

40. ORGANIZATION OF AIR FORCES. The organization of the United States Air Force is covered in FM 100-10 and pertinent publication of the Department of the Air Force.

41. AIR COMMAND. a. General. An air command is the highest echelon of the United States Air Force in a theater of operations.

b. Air command quartermaster. Each air command air force has a quartermaster, who is a staff member and adviser to the air command or air force commander on all matters pertaining to quartermaster type operations within the command.

c. Theater air matériel command quartermaster. An air quartermaster is located in the headquarters of each theater air matériel command and each air matériel area. He exercises staff control over quartermaster type supplies and allied service activities, and is responsible for the supervision of quartermaster type activities.

42. AIR COMMAND INSTALLATIONS. a. General. An air command within a theater of operations

consists of all combat supporting service and operating units in that theatre. Supply, maintenance, and reclamation are rendered principally by integrated air service groups (provided on the basis of one per combat group) and centrally located air depots (normally provided on the basis of one per four air service groups).

b. Air depot. Headquarters and base services squadron, air depot (T/O&E 1-562R) provides for general headquarters and base services functions. United States Air Force air supply squadron, air depot (T/O&E 1-568R) provides for an air depot quartermaster supply officer, who is responsible for furnishing fourth echelon quartermaster supply (except class III and class IIIA) to units served by the depot and all echelons of quartermaster supply to units of the air depot, including storage and issue of class IIIA supplies used by the air depot only.

c. Air service group. Headquarters and base services squadron, air service group (T/O&E 1-452R) provides for general headquarters and station administration personnel and facilities, including the central motor transportation pool, at one-combat group station in a theater of operations. This unit, together with an air engineering squadron and an air matériel squadron, composes the air service group. The air matériel squadron, air service group (T/O&E 1-458R) provides third echelon supply and includes a quartermaster supply officer, who is responsible for receiving, sorting, and issuing all classes of quartermaster supply for one combat group.

43. QUARTERMASTER UNITS. Other required quartermaster services or separate quartermaster organ-

izations will be furnished by the theater commander to operate under the following units:

a. Quartermaster laundry company, semimobile (T/O&E 10-167).

b. Quartermaster bakery company (T/O&E 10-147).

c. Quartermaster refrigeration company, mobile (T/O&E 10-247).

d. Quartermaster fumigation and bath company, mobile (T/O&E 10-257).

e. Quartermaster sales company, mobile (T/O&E 10-157).

f. Quartermaster salvage repair company, semi-mobile (T/O&E 10-237).

g. Quartermaster service company (T/O&E 10-67).

h. Quartermaster graves registration company (T/O&E 10-297).

i. Quartermaster salvage collecting company (T/O&E 10-187).

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